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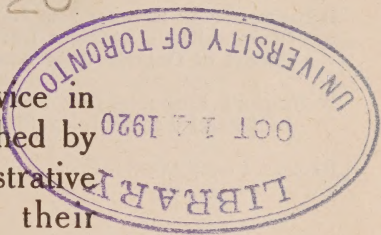


PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

JANUARY, 1920

to  
May 1920

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.



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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1920

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## CONTENTS

	Page
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	3
Fire Marshal's Statement for December, 1919.	
DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES .....	10
Colonization Activities of Ontario.	
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	12
Government Motion Pictures in Ontario High Schools.	
Ontario Housing Act.	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR .....	13
Communicable Diseases During January.	
Report of Ontario Government Employment Bureaus.	
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD .....	16
Industrial Accidents in 1919.	
RECENT PUBLICATIONS .....	16



# DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1919

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of December, 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	9	64,513	34,456	30,057
Brant .....	11	1,236	1,201	35
Bruce .....	8	1,223	1,223	.....
Carleton .....	3	1,455	1,130	325
Ottawa City .....	36	22,655	21,902	753
Dufferin .....	4	1,438	738	700
Elgin .....	9	2,126	1,726	400
Essex .....	23	25,601	18,251	7,350
Frontenac .....	8	1,436	736	700
Grey .....	12	4,386	2,286	2,100
Haldimand .....	7	28,795	27,617	1,178
Halton .....	7	5,568	2,118	3,450
Hastings .....	13	2,107	1,407	700
Huron .....	6	4,452	3,064	1,388
Kenora .....	2	835	835	.....
Kent .....	12	6,190	6,190	.....
Lambton .....	24	24,335	21,723	2,612
Lanark .....	5	358	358	.....
Leeds and Grenville .....	1	12,400	8,219	4,181
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	18	22,115	12,971	9,144
Manitoulin .....	1	105	105	.....
Middlesex .....	8	3,495	1,695	1,800
London City .....	17	13,334	12,059	1,275
Muskoka .....	4	5,701	4,701	1,000
Nipissing .....	8	6,789	6,789	.....
Norfolk .....	6	1,538	1,538	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	8	1,498	1,498	.....
Ontario .....	7	12,337	11,757	580
Oxford .....	13	26,278	19,900	6,378
Parry Sound .....	3	130	130	.....
Peel .....	4	415	415	.....
Perth .....	6	6,339	2,639	3,700
Peterboro' .....	18	15,839	5,538	10,300
Prescott and Russell .....	6	7,500	3,615	3,885
Prince Edward .....	4	3,099	1,399	1,700
Rainy River .....	3	5,050	2,515	2,535
Renfrew .....	8	4,374	4,374	.....
Simcoe .....	13	1,063	663	400
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	5,408	1,503	3,905
Sudbury .....	12	11,370	9,050	2,320
Temiskaming .....	14	87,353	47,316	40,037
Thunder Bay .....	13	31,565	31,065	500
Victoria and Haliburton .....	10	17,908	8,358	9,550
Waterloo .....	13	20,299	13,764	6,535
Welland .....	23	37,739	37,525	214
Wellington .....	11	3,459	1,259	2,200
Wentworth .....	10	10,949	5,449	5,500
Hamilton City .....	46	16,707	11,007	5,700
York .....	21	10,989	9,839	1,150
Toronto City .....	291	239,015	183,451	55,564
Totals .....	844	840,868	609,067	231,801



SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1917				1918				1919			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	798	\$ 808,419	\$ 566,589	\$ 241,830	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848
February .....	1,020	1,329,369	1,072,959	256,410	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644
March .....	765	1,144,373	886,126	258,247	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236
April .....	666	896,461	693,484	202,977	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680
May .....	908	1,242,486	953,312	289,174	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805
June .....	682	515,936	310,742	205,194	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308
July .....	852	512,391	407,908	104,483	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563
August .....	931	605,115	394,010	211,105	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274
September .....	767	651,138	467,783	183,355	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238
October .....	772	821,862	629,841	192,021	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643
November .....	625	707,004	613,750	93,254	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	737	724,675	606,050	118,625
December .....	895	1,130,985	900,943	230,042	596	597,432	472,958	124,474	844	840,868	609,067	231,801
Total for year .....	9,681	10,365,539	7,897,447	2,468,092	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903	9,301	9,490,478	6,301,813	3,188,665



## Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of December, 1919.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	16	\$ 15,363	\$ 12,277	\$ 3,086
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	53	24,648	22,431	2,217
4	Explosions .....	19	28,562	17,574	10,988
5	Exposure .....	32	10,509	8,848	1,661
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....				
7	Friction .....	1	290	290	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	8	3,918	3,918	
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	23	6,164	5,744	420
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, ignition of	5	2,407	1,240	1,167
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	2	54	54	
12	Incendiarism .....	5	2,612	2,562	50
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	15	5,454	2,684	750
15	Matches .....	94	10,632	7,592	3,040
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	2	27	27	
17	Open Fires .....	14	3,329	3,054	275
18	Open Lights .....	61	4,359	4,359	
19	Petroleum and its products .....	38	37,222	29,837	7,385
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	2	364	364	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	38	5,214	4,559	655
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....				
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (ex-cluding No. 22) .....	34	178,521	96,116	82,405
24	Spontaneous Combustion (including oily rags, etc.) .....	12	31,429	30,901	528
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	42	42	
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	141	117,609	77,844	39,765
27	Unknown .....	102	258,992	193,535	65,457
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	126	95,167	83,215	11,952
	Total .....	844	840,868	609,067	231,801

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of December, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	4	\$ 979	\$ 979	\$ .....
52	Barns (farm only) .....	23	30,167	15,282	14,885
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	1	5	5	
54	Churches .....	2	16,219	7,469	8,750
55	Club Houses .....	3	110	110	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods....	1	312	312	
58	Dwellings .....	557	157,472	115,645	41,827
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	3	1,040	940	100
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	3	85	85	
61	Garages .....	13	34,131	25,571	8,560
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	17	10,067	9,067	1,000



## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of December, 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	\$ 234	\$ 234	.....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	5	18,634	4,634	14,000
65	(Summer only) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	104	204,068	136,326	67,742
67	Mercantile Stores .....	4	7,989	6,587	1,402
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	48	246,628	181,663	64,965
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	15	38,516	37,741	775
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....	13	6,893	4,688	2,205
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	5	28,225	28,225	.....
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	13	9,054	4,214	4,840
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	4	4,265	3,515	750
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	4	25,775	25,775	.....
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	25,775	25,775	.....
	Total .....	844	840,868	609,067	231,801

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR DECEMBER, 1919

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Algoma .....	Gamble Robinson Fruit Co., Sault Ste. Marie .....	\$ 53,905	22
Haldimand .....	Webster Citizen Ice Co., Dunnville .....	25,504	24
Temiskaming .....	Lalonde Bros. & Co., Ltd., Store, Cochrane .....	58,400	27
Thunder Bay .....	Canada Towing and Wrecking Co., Port Arthur .....	25,000	27
Welland .....	Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Ry. Barns, Stamford Twp. ....	29,000	27
York .....	Dominion Glass Company, Toronto .....	118,000	23
York .....	Ladies' Apparel, Ltd., and others, Toronto ..	40,510	27
	Total for seven fires .....	350,319	

## DECEMBER FIRE LOSS

As anticipated in our comments on the November losses, the month of December shows a heavy increase over December, 1918, both in respect to the number of fires, and to the amount of the loss, and this, as then pointed out, has been characteristic of the whole North American Continent. December was a very severe month so far as the weather is concerned, and proves beyond any question that climatic conditions do have a material effect upon our fire waste.

It is not our intention to analyze the report for the whole year of 1919, but when we have the complete returns for the whole year, in about two months' time, we shall make a careful study of the figures, and see what lessons we can learn therefrom.

In the meanwhile, it will be of special interest for us to record that 1919 has been a fairly good year all over the country. The average fire waste of the whole North American Continent shows a reduction of about fifteen per cent. over 1918. The Dominion



of Canada shows a reduction of about twenty-seven per cent., the year's figures being \$23,000,000 as against 32,000,000 for 1918. The Province of Ontario shows a reduction of about forty per cent., the figures being: 1919, \$9,490,478, against the fire waste of 1918, \$15,673,240. The reduction in the Province of Ontario is therefore something to be profoundly thankful for. There are, of course, special matters relating to the Province of Ontario which will be analyzed when we take up the annual report, but this preliminary general information is given as a matter of due appreciation for the happy results so far as our own Province is concerned.

By way of further general information, we merely note that of the four sources of business from which our fire waste springs, two sources show a substantial reduction, the third a fair reduction, and the fourth is about equal with last year. The four sources to which we refer are, first, the factory; second, the store; third, the dwelling; and fourth, the farm. The most substantial reduction of the year is in the first class, or "manufacturing and special hazards," where a reduction of about five million dollars is shown as the result of the year, compared with 1918. This will be more fully dealt with in our subsequent analysis of the results of the year.

The list of the chief losses for December, 1919, shows seven fires over \$20,000, and unfortunately, four out of the seven have had no definite cause assigned to them. Three have been under special investigation, namely, the Temiskaming County fire, the Welland County fire, and the two York County fires, but where the cause is unknown, we have not been able to obtain sufficient direct or positive evidence to warrant the allocating of a specific cause. It will readily be seen that the seven fires account for forty-five per cent. of the total loss of the month.

The considerable increase in the number of fires in the month of December brings the total for the year to 439 less than the preceding year, and this is a very gratifying showing when it is understood that so many additional properties during the year have been brought into existence, and more or less subject to the fire fiend.

#### AGAIN! LIGHTNING ROD EQUIPMENT DEFICIENT.

REPORT ON INVESTIGATION BY PROF. R. R. GRAHAM ON THE FIRE IN THE "HUNTER" BARN, NEAR ORANGEVILLE, ONT. (REPORTED "RODDED").

On the morning of July 27th last, at about 5 o'clock, the large barn of Mr. W. H. Hunter, Hereford breeder, near Orangeville, Ont., was struck by lightning and completely destroyed by fire during an exceptionally severe thunder storm. A large pig-pen and machinery shed near by were also destroyed. The barn was rodded against lightning, but the other buildings were not. The fire occurred in the barn and spread to these adjacent buildings, they being very close by. I visited the premises on November 12th and secured what facts I could by examining the wreckage and asking questions of the members of the family present. Unfortunately for me, Mr. Hunter was away that day, but since then I have received from him by letter some additional information that has assisted me in arriving at a definite conclusion as to the cause of the barn being struck and burned, although rodded.

##### 1. *The Barn.*

As I have said, the barn was a very large one. Seldom would one find a larger, better equipped and more up-to-date one in this Province. The main part, including a manure shed, was about 100 feet by 125 feet, and at the rear there was an annex about 30 by 55 feet. It is built entirely of wood, except the foundation, which was constructed of stone, and was 9 or 10 feet high. Most of the basement under the main part was used as a cow stable, that under the annex as a horse stable. In the main part there were spacious barn floors and large mows for feed; also mow over horse stable. At one side of entrance to barn floor there was a concrete silo which was not rodded, nor is it damaged in particular. On the opposite side of the main barn and in line with the front end of it there was an annex 30 by 55 feet, part used for slaughter house and part for weigh scales. This annex rodded, the rodding system on it being connected to system of rods on main barn and horse barn.

##### 2. *Equipment.*

All the eaves were fitted with eave-troughs and conductor pipes, the rain water thereby being emptied into a very large concrete cistern beneath the ground near the barn. In the top of the barn there was a complete system of steel hay-fork tracks, and



in basement litter-carrier tracks and water pipes. In the basement there was an acetylene lighting plant that furnished light for both house and barn. On the barn floor there was a chopping-box. When the fire occurred there were two wagons on the barn floor near the chopping box. There was no windmill on the barn.

### 3. *System of Rodding.*

The system consisted of four main cables or rods joined together and about eleven points. The main cable ran along the peak of the main part of the barn, one end being grounded in seven or eight feet of earth at west end of the barn at a point about six feet from the corner, and the other end, after reaching the opposite end of the peak, ran down the end of the roof half way and then up the west end of the roof of the horse-barn annex to the peak and down the other side to the ground where it was grounded in seven or eight feet of earth. A second portion of cable joined this one at the peak of the horse barn, ran along the peak of it and was grounded at the south end. A third portion joined the cable on the main barn at the peak several feet from the south end and ran directly down the opposite side to earth. A fourth portion joined the main cable near the west end and ran down to the peak of the slaughter house and weigh scales annex along the peak and was grounded at the end of it. There were five points on the main barn, four on the horse barn, and two on the slaughter house and weigh scales annex.

### 4. *Kind of Rod.*

It was what is commonly called the iron-centre rod, in this case a small, round, solid iron rod covered with copper wires wound spirally. There were ten of the wires about No. 12 in size, and they completely encased the iron centre. It had been on the building about twelve years, and was, so far as I could see from the wreckage, or find out, in very fair condition. Some parts of it, however, showed the iron centre pretty badly rusted. The points were pieces of the cable about five feet long with the upper ends arranged brush-like.

### 5. *Objectionable Features of the System.*

(1) The rod was of the iron-centre type, and therefore is not a long-lived kind of rod, because it rusts out in time. It had not been on this building long enough to be worn out, so I do not believe this feature requires serious consideration in this case.

(2) All the splicings of the rods in the system were very poorly done and many of them were quite loose. The rods were merely tied together by three or four single wires, twisted, whereas they should have been joined by special connections.

(3) The rods were brought down the ends of the buildings instead of down the corners, and were kept away from the walls by means of metal dispersers instead of being nailed or stapled on the boards.

(4) None of the metal parts in the building, as eave-troughs, conductor pipes, litter-carriers, hay fork tracks, water pipes, acetylene lighting plant, etc., were grounded through the rodding system itself or separately. This to my mind was the most serious defect in the installation of the rods as explained more fully later.

### 6. *Theory of the Fire.*

In the first place, I desire to emphasize this fact, namely, that the building was probably struck by a very heavy bolt of lightning. Some parties reported to the Hunter family that they saw a bolt of lightning strike the building. Mr. Hunter and other members of the family told me that the storm was one of the severest they ever saw. Granted that this be true, probably no kind of rod or system of rodding would have availed anything against it. However, I would not feel justified in dismissing the case thus. There is a theory which I believe applies here and one which many people have seen verified in their actual experience, namely, that metal bodies not connected to earth became charged with electricity during a thunderstorm, and if the storm be severe enough the charges on them will become so great that they will jump considerable distances along paths of the least resistance in order to get to earth, and the sparks generated will set fire to any inflammable substance between, and the more combustible the material, the more likely that a fire will follow. In this large barn there were many metal parts as enumerated before, none of which was grounded, and considerable fresh hay and some straw in different parts of the barn. If the storm was as severe as reported, it is reasonable to believe in view of this theory that all metallic parts became so highly



charged inductively with electricity, especially when the bolt occurred, that they all discharged to earth through the contents of the building, fire ensuing. The family told me that the fire seemed to be everywhere throughout the barn at once, a fact that would be in accord with the theory, for the discharges throughout the building would occur pretty much simultaneously. In all probability, a proper grounding of all metal parts, as litter-carrier track, hay-fork track, eave troughs, water pipes, etc., and tighter joints throughout the rodding system would have prevented their charging to the discharging point and hence the prevention of the fire, as the charges would have leaked away to earth quietly, and in all probability no stroke would have occurred. It is my opinion, then, that had the metal parts on and within the building been well grounded, and had the connections in the rodding system been tight, the barn would not have been struck and burned.

NOTE.—*This fire was classified in our July Statement as under No. 13. We have now changed it to No. 14, in which class it more properly belongs.*

### A CLEAR CASE OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION!

#### MAN HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Investigation conducted by Deputy Fire Marshall (*pro tem.*) C. H. Cowan, into the Alexander and James A. Macklin fire of January 5th, 1920, at Lot 25, Con. 4, Scarboro Township, York County, reveals the following startling facts:—

That while W. H. Snowball, of Markham, Ont., was threshing clover seed at the above place, white steam or smoke was seen to suddenly issue out of the edge of the adjoining hay mow, some eight feet up from the drive floor.

That this a few minutes later took fire, as Simpson Rennie, who first noticed it from the mow, above, went to put it out.

That a red hot hole of fire, the size of a stove pipe, was found perforating the edge of the mow a couple of feet, as this issuing white steam or smoke burst into a bluish flame that crept rather than ran up the edge of the mow and in over the mow.

That W. H. Snowball, upon going up into the mow a few seconds later to try to check the fire, sank down to his waist into a pit of fire, and only escaped from being lost by not having let go the ladder he had ascended.

Mr. Snowball's feet did not touch the bottom, and as he instantly pulled himself up by his hands, a dense cloud of fire and smoke hurled up over him with a roar, enveloping the whole interior of the barn in a few moments.

Most of the fine stock were saved, some hogs, sheep and hens perishing.

Thresher, implements, grain, straw, hay, ensilage were lost, making a total net loss of over \$7,000. Thresher carried no insurance. Barn, silos and contents only \$4,000.

The mow where the fire originated was 16 by 20 by 18 and contained about twelve tons of new hay, three-quarters timothy and one-quarter red and alsike clover.

The hay was cut in July while in full block, out in the field only two days after cutting, hauled in immediately after cocking up, and taken off with hay fork and not well levelled.

A water tank was erected in the barn alongside of the outer edge of this mow and had overflowed into the north and west portions of the hay that were tight against it. This had occurred off and on from the time the hay entered the barn.

Barn was provided with adequate means of ventilation in sides and gable ends, but ventilators were kept tightly closed.

Inside of roof and side of mow where fire originated froze white with frost.

None of the men had smoked and no smoke or steam had entered the barn from the engine, the wind blowing away from the barn.

This is a glaring illustration of the most dangerous phase of a combustion fire.

Had Mr. Snowball let go his hold of the ladder, he would have perished, as would also Mr. Rennie, had he walked over this pit coming down out of the mow.

Had Mr. Macklin or his helpers walked over this spot they would have fared likewise, as pit must have been ten feet deep.

Hay must sweat in field or barn.

Either cock it up long enough to sweat or salt it liberally in the mow.

Ventilate buildings where farm produce is stored in sides, gable ends, and roof, and see that ventilation is made use of.

Mr. Macklin, a most careful man in other ways, had neglected to do this, not believing very much in combustion.

For the same reason, he had likewise been careless concerning overflowing of water tank into hay mow, by over-filling. This tank stood in a corner of the hay mow.

As he rushed to take the lid off this tank to get water to quench the fire, flames and smoke drove him back, coming apparently from centre of mow in which the tank sat, proving beyond doubt that the fire had generated in the centre of the mow.

Heating process could have started from the sweating of fresh hay, overflowing of water tank, or from a possible leak in the roof which had some holes, or all three.

Many farmers don't believe combustion is possible, but this occurrence should convince even the most skeptical.

The same self-generating force that carries produce into the heating stage can, and does, carry it to the igniting or firing stage.

This fact has been proved past all further need of doubt during the past three years, all over Ontario, causing tremendous loss, especially in farmers' produce.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND MINES

### COLONIZATION ACTIVITIES OF ONTARIO

Under date of January 29th, 1920, Mr. R. J. C. Stead, Director of Publicity for the Department of Immigration and Colonization at Ottawa, has issued an interesting synopsis of the immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1919, which shows that the total reached the number of 117,633, an increase of 67,363 over 1918, or 134 per cent.

#### HIGH PERCENTAGE FROM THE BRITISH ISLES.

Of the 117,633 new settlers who entered the Dominion last year, 57,251 were from the British Isles, and principally soldiers' dependents; 52,054 from the United States, and the balance of 8,318 from other countries. In 1918 the totals were:—

British Isles .....	4,484
United States .....	40,194
Other countries .....	5,592

Immigrants from the United States, the majority of whom were of the farming class, brought with them into this country cash and effects amounting to \$18,419,406, compared with \$7,351,647 in 1918.

#### ONTARIO ATTRACTS MANY THOUSANDS.

Of the Americans who took up residence in Canada last year Alberta attracted more than any other Province. The number who went there was 13,883; *Ontario got 12,093*; Saskatchewan, 8,672; Quebec, 6,617; Manitoba, 4,465; British Columbia, 3,601; Maritime Provinces, 2,593; and the Yukon Territory, 140.

*Ontario was the favourite Province for the British settlers last year, receiving a total of 23,914*; British Columbia came next with 8,346; then Manitoba, with 5,908; Alberta, 5,867; Quebec, 5,513; Saskatchewan, 5,087; Maritime Provinces, 2,609; and Yukon Territory, 7.

#### UNDESIRABLES CAREFULLY WEEDED OUT.

The vigilance of the officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is reflected in the figures for rejections and deportations at ocean ports and points along the international boundary. Last year at the latter 20,211 persons were rejected as unable to comply with the Immigration Regulations.

The increase in rejections at border points was 132 per cent. over 1918. At ocean ports the rejections last year were 497, compared with only 53 in the previous year. These rejections were made chiefly on the grounds that the prospective immigrants were



likely to become a charge on the Canadian public, or were either mentally or physically defective, and that they had not the necessary funds on landing as the law demands.

Deportations at points on the boundary, between Canada and the United States, fell off last year, the figures being 288 in 1919 and 371 in 1918. Criminality was the principal ground for these deportations. At ocean ports there were 203 deported in 1919, as against 130 in 1918, an increase of 56 per cent. Criminals, insane, and charges on the public made up almost the entire total of 203.

#### HOW THE NEWCOMERS ARE WELCOMED IN ONTARIO.

The Colonization Branch of the Department of Lands and Forests of Ontario gives scrupulous personal attention to the individual immigrants committed to its care, or seeking aid, or coming directly or indirectly under its notice. Recently parties of girls from the British Isles have been welcomed warmly by officers of the Colonization Branch and made to feel at home and among friends immediately upon arrival. They are then assisted to obtain situations strictly approved of, and their subsequent careers closely followed. At all times the Ontario Colonization Branch is at the service of the newcomers should they seek help, information, or aid in any emergency.

The attention which newcomers receive from the Colonization officers of the Ontario Government cannot be better illustrated than by the following letter, dated Jan. 24th, 1920, from a Western Ontario town, taken at random from many similar communications received by the Director, Mr. H. A. Macdonell:

"I think you may be interested to hear of the doings of our party, and so I am sending you a brief account.

I should like first of all to express the united thanks of our party for the very great kindness and assistance which we have received since our arrival in the country. It certainly has astonished us that just ordinary folk like ourselves should have been the objects of so much care and attention, and I should like to convey to you our very sincere thanks for the warmth of our welcome and for all that has been done for us. I hope that our friends in England will be able to appreciate for themselves and make known to others what has been done for us.

If our welcome in Toronto surprised us, what shall I say of our reception here. I confess that I hardly feel equal to doing justice to the subject. The kindness and willingness to help displayed by everyone has been astonishing. Mr. John Farrell has been our genial guide and friend, and I cannot imagine that he has omitted one single little thing which would have been of help to us. He met us at the station with some of the leading citizens of the town, and from that moment has not let go of us. He established us in this hotel, where we have been very comfortable, and has taken us to the Creamery, Egg Depot, Cannery, and other places to explain the methods of disposing of products, all of which seem very convenient, and are, of course, very interesting.

He has also taken us to see several of the farms about, and has given us an insight into the methods and conditions which should be of the greatest help later on. We have been introduced by him to every man, woman and child in the district, and by means of his geniality and friendliness, as well as by those qualities in the citizens we have met, we already feel very much at home in our surroundings.

We have had several talks with him as to our best way of getting to work, and as a result he has made an arrangement which seems to hold every promise of being exactly what is best for us.

We are going on Monday to the farm of Mr. ———, about five miles from here on the lake shore. His farm is about eighty acres; he has apples, plums, peaches for fruit; keeps, cows, horses, pigs, hens, bees, and also produces the result crops besides. The arrangement is that we are to work the farm entirely, with Mr. ——— to advise and instruct. He will also act as salesman. We take one-third of the profits.

It appears to me to be exactly the kind of arrangement most suited to our needs. We shall be housed, fed and paid, and be all the time gaining experience, and not have to spend any of our own money. We may possibly ultimately acquire the farm altogether; that, of course, remains to be seen.

For the present, then, we are, as you will see, very favourably located, thanks to the kindness of yourself and Mr. John Farrell, and nothing that I can say will adequately express our thanks for what has been done for us.

As I have said, I hope that we may be able, through our friends in England, to let it be known what is done for people coming over to settle.

Kind regards from us all,

Yours sincerely,

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURES IN ONTARIO HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Ontario Motion Picture Bureau, believing that the pictures produced by it during the past two years, and in constant circulation throughout the Province, have a practical educational value, and that they could be used to supplement the regular High School curriculum, is now conducting a series of demonstrations in the High Schools of the Province. This arrangement has the approval of the Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, and of the Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer. The object of the demonstration is to introduce the films to the principals and teachers of the schools, as well as to the members of the school boards and the pupils, to let it be known to the public in general that the Ontario Government has an extensive library of agricultural, industrial and scenic films which are available for educational purposes.

### EDUCATION COMBINED WITH ENTERTAINMENT.

The programme of films being submitted is as follows:

A Glimpse of Muskoka.

Through Life's Windows (a study of the eye and how defects may be corrected by the use of proper glasses, etc.).

The Story of Paper.

Successful Farm Methods.

The Gasoline Engine.

Topical Events in Ontario (featuring the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Ontario, the visit of Lord Jellicoe, and a number of other events of first importance to the Province).

This programme is always concluded with the showing of a good cartoon comedy film. So far these demonstrations have been carried out in about twenty-five schools, east and west of Toronto, and in each case the pictures have been greatly appreciated and their value realized.

### APPRECIATION BY THE PRESS.

It might not be amiss to quote here from a newspaper published in Newcastle, Ontario. In reporting the demonstration which was conducted there in the Methodist Sunday School hall, so that the public might see the films, as well as the pupils and teachers of the schools, this newspaper stated:

"Perhaps not many of us were aware that the Province of Ontario has a Moving Picture Bureau all its own. But it has, all the same, and this village was favoured with an exhibition of it in our Methodist Sunday School hall this Thursday evening under the auspices of the Village Board of Education, and those who were fortunate enough to gain an entrance into the hall—for we believe the assembly room was packed—will very probably agree with the statement that it is one of the greatest motion picture producers they have had the pleasure of seeing, as it is frankly acknowledged to be the greatest in Canada.

"The object of the exhibition seems to be entirely educational, as no entry fee is charged. Of course, the local expenses incurred, such as for advertising, hall rent, etc., are met locally, we believe, and the village is to be congratulated for their hearty reception and due appreciation of the efforts of the Provincial authorities to interest and enlighten the people along the lines illustrated by the exhibit."



## PLANS FOR FUTURE EXPANSION.

The foregoing reflects the general opinion of the value of these films, and it is confidently anticipated that such demonstrations will result in a great demand for the use of the Ontario Government motion pictures in the High Schools of the Province. It is generally expected and hoped that later similar demonstrations will be carried out in the Normal and Model Schools of the Province, as well as the Continuation and Public Schools.

## THE ONTARIO HOUSING ACT, 1919

There are now one hundred municipalities which have passed by-laws under the provisions of the Act, and appointed Housing Commissions. Of these, 19 are cities, 50 towns, 17 villages, and 14 townships.

Sixty-eight municipalities constructed houses in 1919. All these contemplate construction on a much larger scale in 1920. In addition all municipalities, with two exceptions, which have not yet constructed houses, intend to do so in 1920.

One thousand one hundred and eighty-four houses were erected in 1919, and 269 applications have been approved for houses which are not yet erected.

A report is being prepared showing in detail all the housing work done by the various municipalities in 1919. This report will also contain about 40 plans of houses erected, with the actual cost of construction in each case. A number of other plans and considerable other information will also be given in the report. It is expected that this report will be ready for distribution early in March.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR

## (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING JANUARY

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by local Boards of Health for the four weeks ending January 24th, 1920.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases	Jan., 1920		Jan., 1919	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	1,188	6	40	0
Scarlet Fever.....	642	21	206	4
Diphtheria.....	636	70	294	25
Measles.....	1,296	16	5	0
Whooping Cough.....	162	19	56	6
Typhoid Fever.....	42	12	11	2
Tuberculosis.....	145	135	186	156
Infantile Paralysis.....	2	0	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	8	7	4	4
Influenza.....	654	15	{ Influenza & } { Pneumonia }	1,514
Influenzal Pneumonia.....	15	9		
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	.....	297	.....	.....
	4,790	607	802	1,711

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Venereal diseases reported by

Medical Officers of Health.

Cases, Jan., 1920. Cases, Jan., 1919.

Syphilis.....	112	125
Gonorrhœa.....	94	138
Chancroid.....	3	1

## SMALLPOX AND DIPHThERIA DECREASE; SCARLET FEVER INCREASES.

The reports of Local Boards of Health for four weeks ending January 24th show a decrease in smallpox cases of 245 in the Province compared with December last, when there were 1,443 cases reported. Of the 1,188 cases reported for January Toronto contributed 649, while the rest of the Province had 539.

Diphtheria, which has been prevalent for the last three months, shows a decrease of 103 cases, while scarlet fever returns give an increase of 88 cases; 4 deaths. The cities reporting the greatest number of cases are as follows:—

	Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Toronto .....	251	23	191	2
Hamilton .....	63	4	82	3
Ottawa .....	32	1	37	3
St. Catharines .....	27	3	2	
St. Thomas.....	9		2	
London .....	29	7	10	
Kingston.....	6		11	3
Fort William.....	2		25	

## INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC ONLY IN ONE ONTARIO CITY.

The epidemic of influenza that has prevailed in many of the American cities has not as yet invaded the Province to any extent, with the exception of one city that reports 600 cases. The other 54 cases reported are rather more sporadic than epidemic, being scattered over 15 municipalities.

## MILD MEASLES EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic of measles prevails in the city of Ottawa, where 840 cases have been reported out of 1,300 for the whole Province, but the case mortality is small compared with that of whooping cough, as may be seen in the comparative table.

## EIGHT DEATHS FROM "SLEEPING SICKNESS."

Encephalitis lethargica (sleeping sickness) caused 8 deaths out of 18 cases, but no epidemic appears to exist, as the cases were spread over 17 municipalities. The cases and deaths are as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Ottawa .....	1	1
St. Thomas .....	1	1
Yarmouth Tp. ....	2	2
Goderich .....	1	0
Tuckersmith .....	1	1
Hullett .....	1	0
Oxford .....	1	0
Tilbury E. ....	1	0
Adolphustown .....	1	0
London Tp. ....	1	1
Woodstock .....	1	0
E. Oxford .....	1	0
Listowel .....	1	0
E. Hawkesbury .....	1	1
Picton .....	1	0
McNab Tp. ....	1	1
Iroquois .....	1	0
	18	8



## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

For four week period ending December 27, 1919.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-applications during the period	Vacancies Notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements			Applications and Re-applications during the period	Vacancies Notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		
				Within Zone	Transferred	Casuals				Within Zone	Transferred	Casuals
Arnprior.....	18	15	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belleville.....	51	112	47	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brantford.....	79	61	64	55	1	6	7	8	7	7	...	8
Brockville.....	53	42	46	37	5	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Chatham.....	199	199	199	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobalt.....	101	139	95	94	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cornwall.....	63	38	51	29	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William.....	288	767	266	206	...	2	12	11	6	3	...	...
Galt.....	51	45	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guelph.....	179	166	166	118	4	...	5	11	5	5	...	...
Hamilton.....	531	279	299	290	...	...	86	231	47	44	...	161
Kingston.....	255	100	90	72	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitchener.....	115	115	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lindsay.....	34	33	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London.....	172	106	101	85	3	...	72	122	56	44	...	24
Niagara Falls.....	38	41	36	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bay.....	310	268	310	186	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orillia.....	57	99	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshawa.....	67	66	59	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa, Dalhousie St..	386	169	402	114	257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"    Queen St. ....	567	370	553	242	176	...	43	179	38	25	...	36
Owen Sound.....	65	40	50	36	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Pembroke.....	149	78	138	67	84	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Peterborough.....	190	157	170	148	5	...	2	59	2	1	...	...
Port Arthur.....	513	815	477	387	42	7	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sarnia.....	58	48	59	46	4	...	1	3	1	1	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie.....	379	437	315	315	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
St. Catharines.....	158	144	147	132	...	...	11	14	11	11	...	...
St. Thomas.....	113	126	100	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford.....	83	62	66	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudbury.....	783	672	525	498	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Timmins.....	279	279	279	237	3	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Toronto (King St.)—												
Industrial.....	3,471	1,370	991	438	1	...	39	595	34	23	...	...
Farm.....	118	77	79	49	...	...	4	14	2	1	...	...
Handicap (Queen St.)	48	38	37	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional.....	188	110	171	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clerical.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	145	140	101	...	...
Domestic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	799	175	141	...	836
Bloor St.....	395	152	141	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Front St.....	682	413	519	369	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weland.....	107	98	85	54	2	...	3	1	1	1	...	...
Windsor.....	242	207	194	174	38	4	11	19	11	11	...	...
Totals.....	11,635	8,553	7,571	5,440	920	19	812	2,221	540	423	...	1,065

## MANY MALE DEMANDS FOR WORK.

During the four-week period ending December 27th, 12,447 applications for work were received by the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus. Of the 11,635, or 93.5% were from men, and 812 or 6.5% from women. Compared with preceding four-week period this represents an increase of 869 in the number of men and a decrease of 280 in the number of women applying for work.

A decided decrease in the demand for men took place during the month, 8 vacancies being notified during the period, as compared with 12,331 during the preceding period. The demand for women workers continues strong, 2,221 vacancies being notified during the four weeks, an increase of 334 over the preceding period.

Of the male applicants, 6,360 or 54.7% received work compared with 77.0% placed during the preceding period. Through the women's departments, 423 of the applicants 52.1% were placed in positions.

In addition to these, 719 women were placed in 1,065 casual jobs.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN 1919

The amount of compensation and medical aid awarded under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act during the year 1919 was \$4,181,932.43, as compared with \$3,883,994.84 during 1918, though the total number of accidents reported was 44,260 in 1919, as against 47,848 in 1918. The increase in amount of awards is the reason of increased benefits under amendments to the Act, and increase of wages.

The number of fatal accidents was 429, as against 440 in 1918.

The number of accidents during the first nine months of 1919 was less, during the last three months greater than in 1918, indicating recent increase in industrial activity.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Department of Agriculture: Farm Underdrainage—Does it pay?

Department of Agriculture: Farm Drainage Operations.

Department of Agriculture: Bulletin 274: Sheep.

Department of Agriculture: Crop Bulletin 141.

Department of Agriculture: Circular No. 25: Women's Institutes Leaflet.

Department of Agriculture: Annual Report of Statistics Branch, 1918 (Part I: Agric. Statistics; Part II, Chattel Mortgages).

28th Annual Report of Bureau of Mines, 1919.

Fire Prevention Instructions for Boy Scouts.

37th Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health.

List of Undesirable Terms for Causes of Death (Registrar-General).

Department of Agriculture: Bulletin 275—Dairy Farming Business in Western Ontario (Second Survey).



VOL. IV.

No. 2

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FEBRUARY, 1920

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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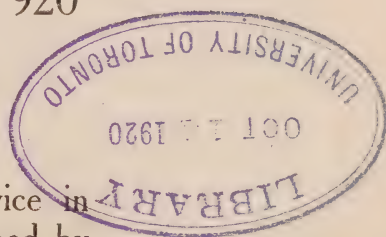
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY .....	19
Statement for January.	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR .....	20
The Mothers' Allowances Act.	
Federal Relief Fund for Ex-Soldiers.	
Employment in Ontario.	
Report of Ontario Government Employment Bureaus.	
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	25
Fire Marshal's Statement for January.	
High School Principals Delighted with Government Films.	
ONTARIO BUREAU OF MINES .....	31
Mineral Production for 1919 (Bulletin No. 38).	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	38
Builders of the British Empire.	
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH .....	39
The Influenza Epidemic—Communicable Diseases.	
RECENT PUBLICATIONS .....	40



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## STATEMENT FOR JANUARY

Comparison of traffic returns month of January, 1920, with that of January, 1919, results as follows:

### PASSENGER EARNINGS.

	1919	1920
January 1st to 7th .....	\$12,036 32	\$12,399 54
January 8th to 14th .....	11,437 00	13,307 95
January 15th to 21st .....	12,992 91	13,117 14
January 22nd to 31st .....	18,200 76	20,547 79
	\$54,666 99	\$59,372 42

Increase for January, 1920, \$4,705.43, or 8.6 per cent.

### FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1919	1920
January 1st to 7th .....	\$34,320 28	\$46,430 18
January 8th to 14th .....	28,571 09	45,646 77
January 15th to 21st .....	43,280 85	39,646 54
January 22nd to 31st .....	54,735 42	65,493 23
	\$160,907 64	\$197,216 72

Increase for January, 1920, \$36,309.08, or 22.6 per cent.

Total increase for passenger and freight, \$41,014.51, or 19 per cent.

### PULPWOOD SHIPMENTS.

January 1st to 7th .....	5,140 cords.
January 8th to 14th .....	5,268 "
January 15th to 21st .....	3,835 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	4,341 "
Total .....	18,584 "

These shipments were destined to Thorold, Ottawa, Sturgeon Falls and Merrittton, Ont., Temiskaming and Charlesburg, Que., Johnsonburg and Tyrone, Pa., Niagara Falls, Carthage and Fulton, N.Y., and Port Huron, Mich.

Shipments represent an increase over December of 2,605 cords, or 16.3 per cent.

### WOODPULP AND PAPER SHIPMENTS.

	Woodpulp.	Paper.
January 1st to 7th .....	1,588 tons.	1,369 tons.
January 8th to 14th .....	1,467 "	1,259 "
January 15th to 21st .....	1,887 "	1,413 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	3,298 "	1,571 "
Total .....	8,240 "	5,612 "

This represents a decrease of 219 tons, or 2.6 per cent. in woodpulp, and a decrease of 752 tons, or 11.82 per cent. in paper compared with December.

## WESTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Westbound via the T. & N. O., Cochrane route consisted of automobiles and other vehicles, machinery, hardware and various iron and steel articles, paints, oils, leather goods, furniture, spirits, sugar, groceries, canned goods, foodstuffs and general manufactured goods.

This traffic totalled 325 cars, a daily average of 10.5 cars and a decrease from December of 26.4 per cent.

## EASTBOUND TRAFFIC.

Eastbound traffic via the T. & N. O. was made up of lumber, pulpwood and various forest products, grain and grain products, fish, meat, hides, live stock and general merchandise.

This traffic totalled 979 cars, a daily average of 31.6 cars and an increase over December of 14.1 per cent.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR

### THE MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES ACT

Early in the year 1919, with a keen appreciation of child welfare and a full recognition of its vital importance to the Province and the nation generally, the Department of Labour of the Ontario Government, acting under the instructions of Premier Hearst, made a searching investigation into the subject of Government aid to the mothers of dependent children.

Following his appointment as Minister of Health and Labour in November, 1919, the Hon. W. R. Rollo approved of the movement and heartily endorsed the conversion of the results of the investigation into practice by means of an Act entitled "The Mothers' Allowances Act," introduced at the current Session of the Legislature.

A mass of information was collected from various sources by a staff of special investigators headed by Miss M. K. Strong, M.A., under direction of Dr. W. A. Riddell, Deputy Minister of Labour. Public hearings were held in Toronto, February 19th; in Hamilton, February 20th; in London, February 22nd; and in Ottawa, February 25th, at which most valuable evidence was given by students of social service, representatives of charitable and philanthropic organizations, officers of public institutions, and those interested in child welfare. An outstanding feature of the whole investigation was the deep interest shown by the public and the practically unanimous sentiment in favour of Government aid to the mothers of dependent children.

### AN OLD SOCIAL PROBLEM.

The subject of child welfare is one which has engaged the thought and efforts of Governments for generations. Like other social problems it is more or less complicated, and is especially difficult of solution owing to the many varying conditions and individual cases to consider, but the Ontario Government, with the benefit of the experience of other Provinces and States, has prepared an Act which will go far toward minimizing the tragic unhappiness which shadows the life of the destitute child.

Acts providing for pensions or allowances for the mothers of dependent children are now in force in Manitoba (1916), Alberta (1919), and Saskatchewan (1917), and have in every instance already shown good results. Proper restrictions prevent underserving persons becoming beneficiaries of the Act. It is a significant fact that in New Zealand, where such an Act has been in force for a number of years, the rate of infant mortality is 51 per 1,000 (the lowest in the world) as compared with the rate of 99 per 1,000 in Ontario.



## NO PLACE LIKE HOME FOR CHILDREN.

Another feature of the investigation was the evidence given by experienced authorities to the effect that regular home life under normal conditions was far better for children than life in orphanages and similar institutions however well managed they might be. Institutional life did not provide the natural, wholesome atmosphere of the home so essential to child welfare. Moreover, there is the perpetual difficulty and struggle in maintaining these institutions.

## SOME BASIC FACTS PRESENTED.

In the course of investigation over 400 fatherless families were actually visited in person by the special investigators to ascertain to what extent child welfare was jeopardized by poverty, and a volume of first-hand evidence supports the Mothers' Allowances Act now framed. - It must be borne in mind that in the investigation and in the Act soldiers' widows and dependent children are not included, as the military authorities have them in charge.

The investigation showed the following facts:

Total widows in Ontario with children—		
British nationality .....	15,524	
Non-British .....	524	
		16,048
Total children of widows in Ontario—		
British nationality .....	30,159	
Non-British .....	1,064	
		31,223

After sifting out the widows and children who were not dependent or destitute and who not really require Government aid the investigators estimate that the Government will have to provide for about 3,200 homes involving the welfare of close upon 9,000 needy children. The cost for a three-year development is estimated at from \$817,000 to \$1,000,000, according to the varying conditions to be decided upon by the Legislature.

## PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY.

Subject to the necessary restrictions and provisions allowances will be paid to widows, wives of husbands in hospitals for the insane, and wives of men totally disabled. In every case the mother must be deemed a suitable guardian for the children.

It is also required in order to qualify for an allowance that the family receiving the benefit must consist of two or more children, that the children shall be under 14 years of age, and that they shall be in the immediate care of their mothers.

The father must be a British subject or the mother a British subject before her marriage. The mother and children must actually have been residents of Canada at the time of the death or disability of the father. The mother must have been actually a resident of Canada at least three years, and of Ontario at least two years immediately preceding the application for an allowance. Following its receipt and that of subsequent payments they must continue to reside in Ontario.

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL.

Economic conditions are as follows:

Mother and dependent children do not own property valued at more than \$2,000.

Mother and dependent children do not own more than \$500 cash or securities (other than household goods) convertible into cash.

Children dependent upon their mothers for support, and in such circumstances that they will not be properly cared for without Government aid.

## ALLOWANCE TO BE ADEQUATE.

The amount of the allowance shall be determined in each case by the Commission after receiving the recommendation of their investigators. In each case the aim shall be to provide an amount adequate to secure for the child proper home care, at the same time with some reference to the actual cost of the support of a child in a public institution. It is necessary that a maximum per family should be determined, based on a cost of living budget.

## COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The cost of administering the Act, that is, of the central organization, should be borne wholly by the Provincial Government. Allowances should be payable on the recommendation of the Commission from an annual legislative appropriation for that purpose; one-half of the amount, however, to be a direct charge upon the municipality to be named by the Commission, in which the beneficiary has established residence. No municipal corporation should be so chargeable unless the beneficiary has resided in the municipality continuously for at least one year.

## CENTRAL CONTROL WITH LOCAL CO-OPERATION.

The principle underlying the administration of the Act will be strong central control with local co-operation. A Provincial Commission is to be charged with this function. It will consist of five members appointed by the Government, two of whom shall be women, the members to serve without remuneration, except that a per diem allowance may be provided during regular sessions. One member shall retire annually, the length of the initial term of service from one to five years to be determined by arrangement among the members.

The Commission shall have authority to recommend to the Government the appointment of officials and salaries, investigate all applications for allowances and fix the amount and provide for their payment. It shall also make recommendations of regulations to the Government in regard to the appointment and government of local committees. Over these local committees the Commission shall have full supervisory powers and the final decisions in all matters.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

The report gives the following estimate of cost representing the probable expenditure. Provincial and municipal, allowing for approximately a three-year development, and not allowing for expenses of administration, which will probably total from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year:

1. Children of widows only:	
1. Including all children up to 16 years .....	\$1,078,440 00
2. One-child family excluded .....	847,200 00
3. Non-British excluded .....	\$818,396 00
2. Add families of incarcerated insane, excluding one-child family and non-British .....	8,400 00
3. Add families of men totally disabled, excluding one-child family and non-British .....	168,240 00
Total cost .....	\$995,036 00
4. Reduce the age of the children eligible from 16 to 14 years, i.e., 10 per cent. reduction in cost. Final estimate .....	895,533 00

Copies of the report of this investigation may be obtained from the Deputy Minister of Labour, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.



## FEDERAL RELIEF FUND FOR EX-SOLDIERS

The Federal Emergency Appropriation Fund for the relief of ex-soldiers unavoidably out of employment, which became effective on December 22nd, 1919, is being administered in Ontario through the offices of the Ontario Employment Bureaux in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment and the Canadian Patriotic Society. The plan provides for the issuing of unemployment certificates to soldiers for whom the Bureaux are unable to secure employment or whose positions are such that they are unable to provide for themselves and dependents. The responsibility for issuing these certificates rests with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment, the responsibility of the Employment Service ending with a statement of whether or not employment is available for applicants. So far, over 12,500 certificates have been issued in the Province of Ontario, the majority being in the larger industrial centres, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor.

## EMPLOYMENT IN ONTARIO

During the four-week period ending January 24th, a record number of applications for work were received at the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada. Total registrations numbered 21,126, of which 20,081 were by men and 1,045 by women. Compared with the preceding four-week period this represents an increase of 8,441, or 72.5 per cent. in the case of men and 233, or 22.3 per cent. in the case of women. An increasing number of applicants could, of course, be expected during this period. The abnormal increase in the case of men, however, seems to be due, in part at least, to the fact that the Federal Emergency Appropriation, for the relief of ex-soldiers unavoidably unemployed, came into operation about the beginning of the period.

A further decrease in the demand for men was noted, 8,337 vacancies being notified as compared with 8,548 during the preceding period. The demand for women workers continues steady, 419 orders being received during the period, compared with 410 during the preceding period.

Of the male applicants, 7,047, or 35.1 per cent. received employment as compared with 54.7 per cent. for the preceding period, and 77.0 per cent. for period ending November 29th. Of these placements, 31.3 per cent. were in general labour, 30.7 per cent. in bush work, 9.2 per cent. in factory work, principally the manufacturing of metals, and 8.3 per cent. in building and construction work.

Through the women's departments, 535 applicants, or 51.2 per cent. were placed as compared with 52.1 per cent. placed during the preceding period. The Domestic and Personal services received 40.8 per cent. of these placements, clerical work 34.4 per cent. and factory work 21.5 per cent.

In addition to the above 677 women were placed in 877 temporary positions.

## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

For the four weeks ending January 24, 1920.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-Applications during the period	Vacancies during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transferred	Casuals	Applications and Re-Applications during the period	Vacancies during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements	Transferred	Casuals
Belleville .....	33	29	30	28	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	....
Brantford .....	194	151	226	156	....	12	8	9	8	8	....	15
Brockville .....	98	36	57	24	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chatham .....	150	150	150	150	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt .....	152	179	132	98	11	....	1	1	1	1	....	....
Cornwall .....	59	34	28	28	13	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
Fort William .....	312	479	304	219	3	1	5	4	3	1	....	....
Galt .....	57	70	55	55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Guelph .....	211	186	188	116	1	....	10	12	10	9	....	....
Hamilton .....	826	372	459	380	....	....	168	165	110	82	....	97
Kingston .....	387	138	150	127	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kitchener .....	120	120	120	120	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lindsay .....	53	34	37	30	1	....	4	4	4	4	....	....
London .....	352	184	252	155	1	....	100	78	63	45	....	15
Niagara Falls .....	62	26	45	44	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Bay .....	346	203	346	140	180	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Orillia .....	182	56	56	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oshawa .....	51	36	40	40	....	4	1	1	1	1	....	....
Ottawa, Queen St. ....	1,480	274	607	198	252	....	76	100	43	30	....	28
" Dalhousie St. ....	395	79	418	107	278	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Owen Sound .....	131	92	95	89	1	....	5	6	6	5	....	....
Pembroke .....	191	95	179	103	71	....	1	1	1	....	1	....
Peterborough .....	232	287	188	173	1	....	11	8	11	7	....	....
Port Arthur .....	427	225	386	337	....	6	2	4	2	2	....	....
Sarnia .....	61	54	61	54	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	601	626	424	421	....	....	4	4	4	4	....	....
St. Catharines .....	257	155	175	152	....	....	9	9	9	9	....	....
St. Thomas .....	135	131	116	101	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	....
Stratford .....	118	213	88	77	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Sudbury .....	1,008	718	720	686	67	6	2	2	2	2	....	....
Timmins .....	291	285	291	184	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto—												
Industrial .....	9,269	1,458	980	317	....	5	78	254	63	37	....	....
Farm .....	123	107	77	56	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clerical .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	294	221	192	153	....	....
Domestic .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	683	160	121	....	722
Professional .....	161	103	159	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Handicap .....	41	34	34	28	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bloor St. ....	267	108	106	85	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Front St. ....	606	401	421	264	222	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Welland .....	98	56	79	55	....	....	2	1	1	1	....	....
Windsor .....	544	353	350	323	12	....	8	10	6	6	....	....
Totals .....	20,081	8,337	8,629	5,896	1151	34	1,045	1,582	706	533	2	877



## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1920

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of January, 1920.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	10	4,848	4,698	150
Brant .....	16	10,917	7,106	3,811
Bruce .....	4	997	997	.....
Carleton .....	7	13,966	3,926	10,040
Ottawa City .....	52	169,372	136,157	33,215
Dufferin .....	3	100	100	.....
Elgin .....	15	4,145	3,745	400
Essex .....	27	11,252	9,952	1,300
Frontenac .....	15	5,884	3,396	2,488
Grey .....	6	2,599	899	1,700
Haldimand .....	5	5,563	2,955	2,608
Halton .....	8	2,882	2,582	300
Hastings .....	28	42,630	25,040	17,590
Huron .....	6	4,445	3,095	1,350
Kenora .....	2	250	250	.....
Kent .....	16	29,157	14,114	15,043
Lambton .....	7	6,546	3,346	3,200
Lanark .....	3	1,343	1,253	90
Leeds and Grenville .....	17	9,701	5,996	3,705
Lennox and Addington .....	8	3,501	1,341	2,160
Lincoln .....	16	6,440	5,340	1,100
Manitoulin .....	1	40	40	.....
Middlesex .....	7	4,354	4,262	92
London City .....	20	9,013	9,013	.....
Muskoka .....	6	15,665	10,215	5,450
Nipissing .....	21	27,079	25,779	1,300
Norfolk .....	2	2,000	900	1,100
Northumberland and Durham .....	18	5,261	4,549	712
Ontario .....	15	7,337	6,173	1,164
Oxford .....	9	2,436	2,286	150
Parry Sound .....	9	25,410	20,847	4,563
Peel .....	2	305	305	.....
Perth .....	12	6,054	4,154	1,900
Peterboro' .....	6	237	237	.....
Prescott and Russell .....	11	35,736	17,576	18,160
Prince Edward .....	8	5,370	2,495	2,875
Rainy River .....	1	2,415	1,500	915
Renfrew .....	5	7,898	7,898	.....
Simcoe .....	16	14,594	13,608	986
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	10	7,176	6,176	1,000
Sudbury .....	14	13,789	9,905	3,884
Temiskaming .....	9	2,560	1,230	1,330
Thunder Bay .....	27	36,094	28,846	7,248
Victoria and Haliburton .....	10	10,456	3,906	6,550
Waterloo .....	13	18,663	17,063	1,600
Welland .....	24	37,265	26,513	10,752
Wellington .....	7	257	257	.....
Wentworth .....	1	37	37	.....
Hamilton City .....	55	22,624	20,214	2,410
York .....	23	32,992	21,011	11,981
Toronto City .....	335	421,588	304,821	116,767
Totals .....	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1918					1919					1920				
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss
January .....	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	192,848	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139			
February .....	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644							
March .....	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236							
April .....	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680							
May .....	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805							
June .....	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308							
July .....	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563							
August .....	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274							
September .....	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238							
October .....	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643							
November .....	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	737	724,675	606,050	118,625							
December .....	596	597,432	472,958	124,474	844	840,868	609,067	231,801							
Total for year ...	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903	9,301	9,490,478	6,301,813	3,188,665							
Total for 1 month	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	686	736,529	543,681	192,848	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139			



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of January, 1920.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	40	22,880	16,745	6,135
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	59	86,650	81,987	4,663
4	Explosions .....	30	7,975	6,975	1,000
5	Exposure .....	63	31,215	26,433	4,782
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc. ....				
7	Friction .....	2	2,502	1,100	1,402
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	21	10,202	6,844	3,358
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	26	5,159	5,159	
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of	10	1,610	1,610	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	10	10	
12	Incendiarism .....	1	50	50	
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....				
15	Matches .....	110	56,939	39,648	17,291
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified	14	3,518	3,274	244
17	Open Fires .....	27	5,809	5,649	160
18	Open Lights .....	58	18,102	16,212	1,890
19	Petroleum and its products .....	38	118,935	66,661	52,274
20	Rubbish and Litter .....				
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)....	33	6,399	6,182	217
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....				
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	29	4,767	3,917	850
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	9	77,632	43,465	34,167
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes ...	164	264,336	158,370	105,966
27	Unknown .....	110	242,776	192,998	49,778
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	123	143,777	124,815	18,962
	Total .....	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of January, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats..	5	3,510	3,085	425
52	Barns (farm only) .....	14	62,278	28,882	33,396
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	2	105	100	5
54	Churches .....	8	106,142	53,442	52,700
55	Club Houses .....	3	128	128	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	641	238,665	180,056	58,609
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	3	6,527	6,527	
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	1	597	597	
61	Garages .....	8	184,115	132,383	51,732
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	18	3,140	2,910	320

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of January, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ .....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	12	1,096	996	100
65	“(Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	146	199,382	156,036	43,346
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	15	2,982	2,977	5
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	50	267,913	213,452	54,461
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums .....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	5	24,343	19,240	5,103
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	11	2,391	1,433	958
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....				
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	14	5,777	3,923	1,854
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	211	106	105
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	6	1,741	1,631	110
	Total .....	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139

## CHIEF LOSSES OF THE MONTH OF JANUARY

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
Carleton .....	Ottawa Printing Co. and J. Bambrick, Ottawa .....	\$ 102,762	27
Carleton .....	National Storage & Packing Co., Ottawa .....	42,533	15
Hastings .....	Gay's Barns, Sidney Township .....	25,347	24
Kent .....	Dresden Flour Mills, Ltd., Dresden .....	21,646	27
Prescott and Russell .....	J. H. Conn's Store, Kenmore .....	30,631	26
Thunder Bay .....	C.P.R. Restaurant and Station, Schreiber .....	22,003	24
Welland .....	Anderson & McIntyre Machine Shop, Welland .....	20,000	26
York .....	Creighton Garage, Toronto .....	101,828	19
York .....	Wilder Cartage Co., Garage, Toronto .....	68,000	27
York .....	Westminster Presbyterian Church, Toronto .....	100,000	26
York .....	The Davies Co., Toronto .....	25,000	27
York .....	W. & J. G. Greey Factory, Toronto .....	26,953	27
	Total for twelve fires .....	586,703	

## JANUARY FIRE LOSS

It will not be a surprise (although, of course, disappointing) that the January fire loss is very much heavier in 1920 than in the preceding year. The unusually severe weather experienced continuously throughout the month all over the Province, and the daily press records of fires, will have prepared everyone to anticipate what the present statements show. It is, perhaps, some consolation that we are still below the experience of 1918.



The month of January was not marked by any fire involving serious financial loss, but it is noteworthy in the large number of fires over the sum of \$20,000. The statement of the chief fires of the month gives a list of twelve such fires, accounting for practically one-half of the aggregate fire waste of the month. This is a longer list than we have had occasion to publish in any one month since our office started, and may be regarded as an indication of the difficulty in subduing fires in below zero weather.

A perusal of Statement No. 1 will reveal the important place occupied by the Cities of Toronto and Ottawa in the results of the month, and it will be readily noticed that the balances of the Province evidences little more than normal conditions for the month of January.

### CHIEF SOURCES OF FIRE CLASSIFIED

As compared with 1919, the following are the chief sources of fires by classes of business for the month:

	1919		1920	
	No.	Loss	No.	Loss
Manufacturing and Special Hazards.....	34	\$142,750.00	50	\$267,913.00
Mercantile Risks.....	86	152,106.00	146	199,487.00
Dwellings.....	463	157,867.00	641	238,665.00
Barns.....	12	54,315.00	14	62,278.00
	595	507,038.00	851	768,343.00
The two following classes are also noted—				
Churches.....	1	55.00	8	106,142.00
Garages.....	11	33,855.00	8	184,115.00

The increase in January, 1920, over the corresponding month of 1919 is distributed over these enumerated classes, and little more need be said.

February has continued the severe weather and correspondingly bad fire loss.

### MATCH FIRES.

The number of fires in January attributed to this cause is again noticeably heavy.

A Washington dispatch to a Toronto newspaper in February, states that the use in the Capitol of anything but safety matches has been prohibited by orders of the Washington Fire Department owing to the fact that in the preceding four weeks four fires had caused serious damage in various parts of the Capitol building. One in the Senate Chamber threatened the destruction of invaluable documents and would, unchecked, have endangered the whole Senate Chamber. The prohibition of all but safety matches in public buildings is an excellent example to follow for Canada.

### EMPLOYING INSURANCE AGENTS TO ADJUST FIRE LOSSES—A BAD PRACTICE.

A report of a fire recently received from a large fire insurance company, gives the following information:

Amount of insurance .....	\$12,000 00
Risk .....	Dwelling.
Cause .....	Unknown.
Adjuster .....	Agent.

And this is typical of multiplied similar instances.

Is it at all likely that an agent will quarrel with his client in determining the value of the property destroyed, or report on any violation by the assured of any condition of the policy or of any municipal ordinance or of common law? The agent will more likely seek to ingratiate himself in the eyes of his client by a quick and liberal settlement.

The practice of allowing an agent to adjust any but trifling losses is, we are glad to believe, against the policy of most insurance companies, but the incident quoted is real and suggests for the consideration of those interested, that it is a bad practice which should not be countenanced.

### HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPALS DELIGHTED WITH GOVERNMENT FILMS

The series of demonstrations of the Ontario Motion Picture Bureau films in the High Schools noted in the last issue of the PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN, has proved a decided success judging by the letters of hearty appreciation and approval sent in by the school principals. Here are a few examples of the letters received by Mr. Dawson, Director of the Government Motion Picture Bureau:

SMITHVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY, ONT.,

February 11th, 1920.

The High School.

DEAR SIR,—“We have very much appreciated the demonstration of moving pictures given in connection with our High School. I particularly liked from an educational point of view the one on the way the eye sees (“Through Life’s Window”); it really gave us an idea of what school will be like when moving pictures are available for class-room use. Kindly accept our thanks for the opportunity of seeing such really excellent pictures.”—R. S. JENKINS.

GRIMSBY HIGH SCHOOL,

February 14th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—“The moving picture demonstration was given here on Thursday afternoon, January 29th, in accordance with our arrangements and in an entirely satisfactory way by your man. I believe there are great possibilities in this line and hope that in the near future schools may be equipped for such work.”—A. McVICAR.

CORNWALL,

February 28th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—“Mr. Beattie, on Wednesday evening last gave his exhibition of moving pictures. There was a large attendance of the pupils and teachers of the schools and of the general public. Everyone to whom I have spoken expressed himself as very favourably impressed with the pictures and with their value as a means of education. I shall be glad to have further particulars of your scheme to have these pictures introduced to the schools.”—A CALDWELL.

ATHENS,

Feb. 28th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—“We enjoyed the demonstration given on February 19th by Mr. Beattie very much. The pictures showed up well and the students learned a good deal from them as I have found by tests applied since. The film dealing with the eyes (“Through Life’s Windows”) the ones on ‘Paper’ and the ‘Gas Engine’ were especially interesting. They also enjoyed the ‘Trip to Muskoka’ and the ‘Chef.’

“Have you machines to rent? On what conditions are the reels sent to High Schools? Could we get a list of the reels? Why not keep a man visiting the High Schools and have a charge say of \$20.00 per evening. We had an attendance of over 400 and all interested. That would only be 5 cents each. He could have a circuit through those places where there are no motion picture houses. The public, as well as the students and myself, wish to thank you for the demonstration.”—JAS. E. BURCHELL.

DESERONTO,

February 11th, 1920.

DEAR SIR,—“Mr. A. M. Beattie appeared here last evening before an audience of 300 High School and Public School students. The six reels were much appreciated and the information imparted was splendid.”—G. M. JAMES.



## ONTARIO BUREAU OF MINES

(BULLETIN No. 38)

## SUMMARY OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1919.

Product	Quantity		Value	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
<b>METALLIC:</b>				
Gold.....ounces	411,878	505,963	\$ 8,502,480	\$ 10,451,688
Silver.....	17,738,153	11,383,905	17,415,882	12,913,316
Platinum metals.....	.....	1,770	.....	200,000
Copper.....lbs.	1,211,922	5,676,394	270,430	967,933
Copper in matte (a).....tons	22,951	9,431	8,262,360	2,740,663
Nickel in matte (a).....	44,297	15,581	26,578,200	7,990,403
Iron ore, exported (b).....	107,273	5,828	624,364	47,591
Iron, pig (c).....	50,072	46,769	1,364,736	1,200,793
Cobalt, metallic.....lbs.	404,348	121,926	887,960	243,554
Cobalt oxide.....	477,583	426,573	727,170	624,553
Nickel oxide.....	406	11,817	106	3,762
Nickel, metallic.....	3,450,550	11,355,390	1,262,116	3,931,055
Other Nickel compounds.....	453,515	353,267	73,347	46,711
Other Cobalt compounds.....		66,193		48,230
Lead, pig.....	1,670,251	1,459,149	149,841	90,490
Molybdenite, concentrates.....	47,614	.....	59,067	.....
Metallic total.....	.....	.....	66,178,059	41,510,742
<b>NON-METALLIC:</b>				
Actinolite.....tons	228	160	2,508	1,176
Arsenic, crude and white.....lbs.	5,090,818	5,668,170	566,332	485,360
Barite.....tons	60	.....	900	.....
Clay products—				
Brick, fancy and pressed....M	25,377	34,934	396,698	631,233
Brick, common.....	49,498	100,095	665,454	1,477,836
Pottery.....	.....	.....	88,275	114,551
Sewer pipe.....	.....	.....	362,536	405,413
Tile, drain.....M	13,087	11,208	309,899	297,778
Tile, hollow building.....	.....	.....	195,588	166,451
Cement, Portland.....bbls.	1,226,244	2,022,575	1,910,839	3,659,720
Corundum.....tons	137	.....	26,120	.....
Feldspar.....	19,784	14,319	111,173	86,493
Fluorspar.....	7,286	3,425	153,190	60,039
Graphite, crude and refined....	2,934	1,340	208,848	99,821
Gypsum, crushed, ground and calced.....	38,214	59,899	151,564	278,111
Iron pyrites.....	270,966	109,080	1,144,737	267,211
Lime.....bush.	2,650,285	3,835,721	872,177	1,235,736
Mica.....tons	275	556	49,575	52,247
Mineral Water.....Imp. gals.	298,498	99,733	133,808	7,563
Natural Gas.....M. cu. ft.	13,075,742	10,114,948	2,498,769	2,383,394
Peat.....tons	.....	500	.....	1,750
Petroleum, crude.....Imp. gals.	10,106,615	7,703,515	781,097	632,789
Quartz.....tons	213,420	67,973	452,711	212,329
Salt.....	131,726	148,112	1,287,039	1,395,368
Sand and gravel.....cu. yds.	1,023,497	.....	553,638	500,000
Sand-Lime Brick.....M	7,941	15,538	91,508	209,646
Stone, building, trap, granite, etc.....	.....	.....	869,239	1,068,957
Talc, crude and ground.....tons	17,465	17,571	246,691	240,399
Total non-metallic.....	.....	.....	14,130,913	15,971,371
Add metallic.....	.....	.....	66,178,059	41,510,742
Grand Total.....	.....	.....	80,308,972	57,482,113

(a) Copper and Nickel in the matte valued at 18 and 30 cents per pound, respectively, in 1918 and at 14 and 25 cents in 1919.

(b) Total shipments of iron ore, 198,882 tons in 1918 and 195,790 in 1919.

(c) Production from Ontario ore only. Total output of blast furnaces, pig iron 751,650 tons valued at \$20,522,356 in 1918, and 623,586 tons worth \$16,010,537 in 1919.

In the preceding table, subject to revision, is summarized the mineral output of Ontario for 1919. As far as possible, the quantities represent actual shipments and the values are the returns for products marketed. Revised figures for 1918 are included for comparison. Tons throughout are short tons of 2,000 lbs.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

At the conclusion of the first calendar year of the reconstruction period following the war, it is found that conditions in the mining industry are not yet on a normal basis. It could not be expected that the output of metals, especially those required for war purposes, would be maintained at the high level of the final year of hostilities. Labour difficulties during the summer months—a four months' strike beginning June 12th at the Kirkland Lake gold mines, and a 46-day period of idleness terminating on September 9th at the Cobalt silver mines—have contributed to curtail the output. The main decrease, however, was in the production of nickel-copper matte.

Despite these facts, Ontario's mineral output for 1919 exceeds that of the best pre-war year, 1913, by \$4,349,802. The total output of the year, as noted in the table, shows a decrease in the value of metals of \$24,667,317 and an increase of \$1,840,458 in the value of non-metals as compared with 1918.

*Dividends:* Three gold mining companies paid \$2,186,028.30 in dividends during 1919. These were Hollinger Consolidated, McIntyre-Porcupine and Lake Shore, the last mentioned being in the Kirkland Lake area and the two former in Porcupine. Total dividends paid by Northern Ontario gold mines to December 31st, 1919, amount to \$15,545,238.20.

Six silver mines at Cobalt distributed \$3,524,241.79 to shareholders in 1919, bringing the total dividend figures up to \$78,334,762.87. Companies paying dividends were Coniagas, Kerr Lake, McKinley-Darragh-Savage, Mining Corporation of Canada, Nipissing, and Trethewey. In addition the Kerr Lake Mining Company made a return of capital of \$600,000 to the parent company, the Kerr Lake Mines, Limited.

### GOLD.

The total gold production of Ontario for 1919 was 505,963 fine ounces, worth \$10,451,688, the largest output to date, an increase over that for 1916, of \$112,429. Ontario's gold output now exceeds that of any other province in Canada or state of the American union, California alone excepted. The average grade of ore treated at Porcupine and Kirkland Lake remains nearly the same as heretofore, the extraction per ton being \$9.50 and \$11.81 respectively, for 1918. Details are set forth in the following tables:

### — PRODUCTION OF GOLD, 1919

Source	Ore milled, tons	Gold Product		Silver Product		Gold and Silver, Value \$	Recovery per ton milled
		Fine ounces	Value \$	Fine ounces	Value, \$		
Porcupine .....	1,092,744	481,319	9,941,804	90,404	99,777	10,041,581	\$ c. 9 19
Kirkland Lake .....	40,792	23,527	486,809	2,242	2,398	489,207	11 99
Miscellaneous Mines .....		151	3,102				
U.S. Refineries .....		966	19,973				
Tons .....		505,963	10,451,688				



## PRODUCING MINES IN 1919

Company	Ore milled, tons	Gold Product		Silver Product	
		Fine ounces	Value,	Fine ounces	Value,
			\$ c.		\$ c.
PORCUPINE—					
Davidson Consolidated Gold Mines .....	3,831	1,208.26	26,999 92	80.4	88 89
Dome Lake Mining and Milling Co., Ltd. ....	4,433	1,157.00	23,910 45	.....	.....
Dome Mines Co., Ltd. ....	187,580	61,893.04	1,279,341 77	9,420.5	10,958 42
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. ....	711,882	322,022.01	6,655,781 44	60,441.2	66,485 37
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd. ....	185,018	95,038.44	1,955,769 97	20,461.5	22,243 89
KIRKLAND LAKE—					
Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ....	11,324	2,675.05	55,780 38	378.9	482 21
Lake Shore Mines Ltd. ....	11,081	12,695.72	262,421 80	932.5	932 50
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd. ....	18,387	8,156.37	168,607 15	930.1	983 26
MISCELLANEOUS—					
Argonaut Gold, Ltd. ....	.....	125.34	2,590 36	29.4	40.20
Cobalt Frontenac Mining Co., Ltd. ....	.....	15.00	300 00	.....	.....
Stone, W. E. ....	.....	10.21	210 98	.....	.....
Total .....	1,133,536	504,996. 44	10,431,714 22	92,674.5	102,214 74

At Kirkland Lake the miners' strike, lasting for four months from June 12th, seriously interfered with the development of the area and the output for the year. As far as the Wright-Hargreaves property is concerned, it means a delay of a year in putting the uncompleted 150-ton mill in commission. Shortage of labour at Porcupine curtailed operations to some extent. Fire destroyed the small mills of the Patricia and Miller Independence mines at Boston Creek. Development continued at Larder Lake, Matachewan, West Shiningtree and Wabigoon Lake, but none of these areas produced any gold during the year. It is expected that the Foley mine, at Shoal Lake, near Mine Centre, will be re-opened in 1920.

## SILVER.

A great impetus was given to silver mining at Cobalt and Gowganda by the high prices that ruled throughout the year, the average being 111.122 cents per fine ounce. An adverse exchange situation as regards the United States has really meant to silver shippers a premium, added to the ruling New York price, equivalent to the rate of exchange. High prices, which permitted the mining of low grade ore, stimulated the re-opening of abandoned mines, and made profitable the re-treatment by flotation methods of tailing dumps having a silver content as low as four ounces to the ton. Despite these facts, the silver output continues to decline.

Among the outstanding features of the year may be mentioned the finding of high-grade ore on the Foster, under lease to C. L. Campbell and associates. The lease was sold to the Mining Corporation of Canada who worked the mine, after the strike was settled, under the name of Central Operating Company. There was a decided revival of interest towards the close of the year in the Gowganda area, following the good results obtained by the Trethewey company on mining claim R. C. 101, otherwise known as the Castle. In South Lorrain, the Keeley mine has again been operated.

As regards metallurgical treatment, the Nipissing mine has discarded amalgamation, owing to the high price of mercury, and is now using cyanidation entirely in the high-grade mill. Recent improvements in the process of manufacture of cyanide by the

American Cyanamid Company at Niagara Falls, Ontario, have made it possible to produce a 37½ per cent. sodium cyanide equivalent to 50 per cent. potassium cyanide.

The new product has been introduced at Cobalt.

Since the discovery of silver at Cobalt in 1903 shipments from the camp and outlying silver areas have been as follows:—

	Average price, cents per ounce.	Ounces.	Value \$
1904.....	57.2	206,875	111,887
1905.....	60.4	2,451,356	1,360,503
1906.....	66.8	5,401,766	3,667,551
1907.....	67.5	10,023,311	6,155,391
1908.....	52.9	19,437,875	9,133,378
1909.....	51.5	25,897,825	12,461,576
1910.....	53.5	30,645,181	15,478,047
1911.....	53.3	31,507,791	15,953,847
1912.....	60.8	30,243,859	17,408,935
1913.....	57.8	29,681,975	16,553,981
1914.....	54.8	25,162,841	12,765,461
1915.....	49.69	24,746,534	12,135,816
1916.....	65.661	19,915,090	12,643,175
1917.....	81.417	19,401,893	16,121,013
1918.....	96.772	17,661,694	17,341,790
1919.....	111.122	11,224,970	12,747,621
Total to end of 1919.....		303,610,836	\$182,039,972

Mines shipping over half a million ounces of silver in 1919 are given in order:

	Ounces.
Nipissing .....	3,731,892
Mining Corporation .....	1,088,064
Coniagas .....	918,063
Kerr Lake .....	802,243
McKinley-Darragh-Savage .....	760,787
Miller Lake O'Brien .....	708,872
O'Brien .....	648,501
Buffalo .....	577,811

Owing to the intricate movements of silver ores, concentrates, metallics, base bullion, etc., within the Cobalt camp and also to the method of marketing, the figures in the table below should be regarded as approximate. Shipments to refineries are not the same as quantities treated by the latter. Bearing these facts in mind the total recovery of metallic silver from Cobalt and outlying silver areas is as follows:

	Ounces.
Bullion at Cobalt .....	5,843,639
Southern Ontario refineries .....	4,420,538
United States refineries .....	1,345,604
Total .....	11,609,781

*Refineries:* Silver refining works at Deloro, Thorold, Welland and Chippawa during 1919 treated 3,880 tons of ore and concentrates, also 4,380 tons of residues, the total recovery being 4,420,538 ounces of silver in addition to nickel, cobalt and arsenic in various forms. Nickel was produced in the metallic form, also as oxide, sulphate and carbonate. In addition to cobalt metal, cobalt oxide, cobalt sulphate, cobaltous and cobaltic hydroxide were produced. There was also a recovery in Birmingham, England, of 393,286 pounds of arsenic for which the Nipissing mine received payment. Some of the companies are paid for the copper content of shipments to the United States. Silver mines were paid \$232,960 for 552,601 pounds of cobalt recovered. In some cases, however, no payment is made for the cobalt content of ores.



## NICKEL-COPPER.

Following the close of the war late in 1918 the output of the nickel-copper smelters at Copper Cliff and Coniston was greatly curtailed, owing to the sudden falling off in the demand for these metals, particularly nickel. Towards the close of 1919, however, market conditions had improved somewhat, and the smelters at the end of the year were again working on a pre-war basis.

Ore smelted in the year was 754,567 tons, and the Bessemer matte product 42,735 tons as compared with 87,184 tons in 1918. The nickel and copper contents of the matte were 22,035 and 12,099 tons, respectively. Shipments of 11,099 tons of matte were made to refineries at Port Colborne, 22,016 to Bayonne, N.J., and 3,191 tons to Clydach in Wales. Shipments abroad of matte were valued as indicated in the table on page 3. The Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Co. of Canada, treated 10,911 tons of matte, recovering therefrom 10,955,806 pounds of nickel and 5,463,591 pounds of blister copper, in addition to gold, silver, platinum, and palladium. There was only one small shipment of copper ore in the year, the recovery from which has been included in the total with blister copper, above noted, as well as the copper recovered from silver-cobalt ores treated in the United States. The average New York price for copper in 1919 was 18.69 cents per pound.

On January 17th, 1920, the new smelter of the British America Nickel Corporation, at Nickelton, was blown in, and on January 21st the first of the two Pierce-Smith converters went into commission. It is expected the electrolytic refinery of this company, at Deschenes, near Ottawa, will be in operation some time this month or as soon as it is assured of a sufficient supply of matte. Ore for the smelter comes from the Murray mine.

*Platinum Metals:* Platinum and palladium were recovered at Port Colborne, and also by the International Nickel Company at its Bayonne refinery. At the latter, 19,528 tons of Bessemer matte were treated during the year, from which platinum, palladium, rhodium, osmium, iridium, and ruthenium were recovered. In all, 1,770 fine ounces were obtained, the estimated value being \$200,000. No definite figures are available for matte treated by the Mond Nickel Company, consequently platinum metals recovered from Coniston matte are not included. Quotations on the rarer metals are difficult to obtain. The average price of platinum for the year was \$114.61 per fine ounce. Palladium has been valued at \$130. Iridium is now quoted nominally at \$300 per ounce Troy. The average value of iridium, imported into the United States in 1918, was \$114.18 and for osmium it was \$58.40 per ounce in 1917.

## IRON ORE, PIG IRON, FERRO-ALLOYS AND COKE.

Shipments of iron ore, 195,790 short tons, as compared with 198,882 tons in 1918, were distributed as follows: 189,962 tons to the Algoma Steel Corporation and 5,828 tons, chiefly briquettes produced by Moose Mountain Limited, to the United States.

Ten furnaces, operated by six different companies, were in blast for different periods during the year. The furnace of the Standard Iron Company, of Deseronto, went out of blast on June 9th, the Midland Iron and Steel Company furnace on August 16th, and that of the Parry Sound Iron Company was in blast for only part of the year. One furnace was operated by the Canadian Furnace Company of Port Colborne, two by the Steel Company of Canada, at Hamilton, and four by the Algoma Steel Corporation, at Sault Ste. Marie. Total ore charged to furnaces in the year was 1,299,348 tons, of which only 97,514 or 7.5 per cent. was of Ontario origin. The pig iron product noted in the table, represents only the proportion of the total output, equivalent to the percentage of domestic ore charged. Furnaces, in addition to ore, were charged with limestone for flux worth \$467,241, coke worth \$5,944,904, and charcoal worth \$23,990 for a total production of 623,586 tons of pig iron valued at \$16,010,537, and 616,251 tons of steel worth \$17,913,263.

The ferro-alloy production, not including that of electric furnaces using scrap steel, was 28,771 tons of spiegeleisen worth \$1,031,804. Ferro-silicon of various percentages was produced, but figures of output are incomplete.

The output from 1,015,706 tons of imported coal by 130 Wilputte and 110 Koppers by-product coke ovens of the Algoma Steel Corporation and Steel Company of Canada, was as follows: blast furnace and foundry coke, 667,081 tons, of which 108,947 tons

worth \$792,544 were marketed, the balance being used by the producers. By-products include ammonium sulphate, tar, gas, domestic coke and braize. It is proposed by the Semet Solvay Company and the British Foundation Ovens, Limited, to install by-product coke oven plants during 1920, the former at Toronto, and the latter at both Toronto and Hamilton.

#### LEAD.

The total production, with the exception of 20,229 lbs. recovered from silver ores refined in the United States, was the product of the Kingdon mine and smelter at Galetta, on the Ottawa river. This mine was operated for the first part of the year by the Jas. Robertson Estate, and during the last two months of 1919 by the Kingdon Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company. Shipments were made to the Jas. Robertson Co., of Montreal. The lead smelter at Kingston which treated lead slag from the Kingdon mine was closed June 1st.

#### NON-METALLIC MINERALS.

*Feldspar and Fluorspar:* The demand for the former fell off early in the year owing to the slackening of output from the pottery works of Ohio and New Jersey, to which the main part of the product is shipped. Later in the year the demand improved. A similar remark applies to fluorspar as regards the demand from steel makers. There is a market at good prices for pure white, unfractured crystals of optical fluorspar. The supply, however, is limited. Feldspar Milling Company, Ltd., shipped ground spar to the extent of 1,000 tons from the mill at Tichborne.

*Graphite:* Graphite operators reporting shipments were the Black Donald, Globe and National companies, the second being liquidated in June, after operating for 38 days at the beginning of the year, while the last-mentioned operated in the first three months of the year only. The Timmins graphite mine, near Stanleyville, made no shipments, although 13,676 tons of ore were mined in the year and the new flotation mill was operated full time during June, July and August. During the war a good market obtained, but the demand fell off in 1919.

*Gypsum:* The Ontario Gypsum Company with mines and works at Caledonia and Lythmore, was the only producer in 1919. In addition to shipments of crushed, ground and calcined gypsum, calcined plaster and hard wall plaster were supplied to manufacturers of fireproofing, gypsum block and plaster board, also to builders.

*Mica:* The large tonnage of mica shipped in the year as compared with 1918 is due to the 270 tons of scrap mica marketed, the price of which was \$4 per ton. Rough-cobbed mica shipments were 245 tons, worth \$45,500, chiefly from the Lacey mine, near Sydenham. Thumb-trimmed mica shipments were 82,818 lbs., worth \$6,663.

*Natural Gas:* The marked decline in natural gas output for 1918 and 1919 as compared with 1917, when the production was 20,076 million cubic feet, is due to two causes—first, the conservation of the supply by cutting off industrial users, and secondly, restrictions placed on production and distribution by the Natural Gas Act, which is administered by the Natural Gas Commissioner with head office at Chatham. A chart prepared by this official shows consumption of natural gas in the Kent field from 1915 to 1919 inclusive. The peak was reached in the three winter months of 1917, when the average monthly consumption was 1,550 million cubic feet, the minimum consumption in that year being 1,030 million cubic feet in August. Since control regulations have been in effect the minimum consumption has been reduced to 350 and 330 million in 1918 and 1919 respectively, for the month of August, when little light and no heat is required, showing about 1,000 million cubic feet per month saved for domestic users by restricting industrial consumption and thereby lengthening the life of the field.

*Petroleum:* Mr. J. C. Waddell, of Petrolia, supervisor of crude petroleum bounties, reports an output of 220,100 barrels in 1919, a decline of about 68,000 barrels from



the 1918 output, due chiefly to the failing production from the Mosa Township field. The Petrolia field, now entering the fifty-eighth year of production, shows an increased output of about 4,600 barrels. Tilbury field has been divided into Tilbury East and Dover West, the latter producing 16,705 barrels from the Trenton formation. The Union Natural Gas Co. have seven producing wells in this field, and the Petrol Oil Co. completed one in October and are now drilling another. The average depth of these wells, which produce both gas and oil, is about 3,300 feet. A bounty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per Imperial gallon or  $52\frac{1}{2}$  cents per barrel on crude oil produced in Canada, added to the average price of  $2.87\frac{1}{2}$  made the returns to the producer \$3.40 per barrel for the year. During the summer of 1919 Dr. M. Y. Williams, of the Geological Survey, made an examination for oil possibilities in the Moose River basin, north of the Trans-Continental railway. J. Keele, of the Ceramic Branch, Mines Department, Ottawa, investigated the deposits of refractory clay, and J. G. Cross, for the Bureau of Mines, examined the iron ores of the Mattagami river. The reports of these explorers will be issued shortly by the Bureau of Mines in one volume with map. The oil shales on the Mattagami river, in the vicinity of Grand Rapids are to be tested with the drill this coming summer by Capt. C. M. McCarthy and associates.

*Potash:* At the Port Colborne mill of the Canada Cement Company installation of a potash recovery plant is nearly completed, and it is expected that operations will start in March of this year. Potash will be obtained as a by-product from the kilns, the process in brief being as follows: Gases from the kiln stacks are passed through large spray chambers where the dust is washed out, and the volatilized potash in the gases is dissolved. The sludge thus obtained is put through thickeners and filters, and the brine evaporated in condensers.

The National Potash Corporation, with plant at Gravenhurst, proposes this year to manufacture potash obtained from feldspar. As yet, only quarrying operations have been conducted, and crushed stone marketed.

*Radium:* During the latter part of the year a new company, Ontario Feldspar Limited, operated the feldspar quarry near Maberley in which euxenite, a radium-bearing mineral, was found a few years ago. It is reported that the euxenite is becoming more plentiful, and may be present in economic quantity. In the early part of 1919 a discovery of pitchblende was made in association with mica in the township of Butt, near the western confines of Algonquin Park, which occasioned a rush to the field and the staking of many claims. Assays showed uranium oxide ( $U_3O_8$ ) to be present. Mr. C. W. Knight, who examined the discovery for the Bureau, reports that the quantity of pitchblende present may not be sufficient for profitable working. However, it is expected this point will be demonstrated during the coming summer.

*Salt and Derivative Chemicals:* The total output of salt exceeded that for 1918. Wells in operation are located at Windsor, Sandwich, Amherstburg, Sarnia, Elarton, Exeter, Kincardine, Goderich, and Wingham. Separated according to grade, the sales in tons were as follows: Land, 1,720; coarse, 35,150; fine, 47,561; table and dairy, 34,396. In addition, brine equivalent to 29,275 tons of salt was used in the chemical works of the Canadian Salt Company, at Sandwich, and those of Brunner, Mond Canada, Limited, at Amherstburg. The former manufactures caustic soda and bleaching powder, while the latter began last October to produce soda ash by the Solvay process. It is the first plant of the kind in Canada and has a capacity sufficient to meet all Canadian requirements. Soda ash is a very important chemical product, salt brine and pure limestone being utilized as raw products in its manufacture. It is an essential ingredient in the manufacture of soap, glass and many other commodities. In fact, its use is so general that the manufacture of soda ash is recognized as a "key" industry.

*Talc:* Three companies shipped talc in 1919, these being the Anglo-American Talc Corporation at Madoc, Eldorado Mining and Milling Company, and G. H. Gillespie & Company. The last mentioned operates a mill where the entire product of Henderson Mines, Limited, at Madoc, is handled. During the year 1,644 tons of crude talc worth \$6,942 and 15,927 tons of refined talc valued at \$233,457.

## CLAY PRODUCTS AND STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

*Clay Products:* The increased output of brick in 1919, practically double that of the previous year, reflects increased building activity. High prices for materials and labour postponed many construction projects that had awaited the conclusion of the war. Costs in 1920, however, will be higher rather than lower. Production was hampered by scarcity of labour, and the requirements of the builders could not be met. Sewer pipe marketed by the three operating companies had a value greatly in excess of the 1918 output. Only rough pottery can be made from domestic clays. There is room in Ontario for ceramic manufacturers of high-grade wares, as the situation is not different from that of the pottery centres of New Jersey and Ohio where the fine clays are all imported. Porcelain is now being manufactured in Ontario, the raw materials being quartz, feldspar, and imported English ball and china clay. The value of porcelain produced was about \$430,000.

*Structural Materials:* All building materials were in great demand during the year and prices advanced to a marked degree. Cement sales increased from 1,226,244 barrels in 1918 to 2,022,575 barrels. The manufacture of cement products—tile, sewer pipe, cement brick and building blocks—has become an important industry. Sand and fine gravel are used with the cement. Returns of sand and gravel output for the year are incomplete. The bulk of the production is recovered from the great lakes and rivers by dredging and sand-sucking vessels operating under license. The value of the output of stone for the year was as follows: limestone, \$989,661; trap, \$63,069; granite, \$10,683, and sandstone, \$5,544. There was also an output of ornamental marble, a return for which has not yet been received. Lime production increased about 50 per cent. Of the 3,835,721 bushels reported, 30,454 tons or 870,114 bushels were hydrated lime, which was marketed for \$307,342.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### BUILDERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The family group depicted in the accompanying illustration accurately represents the magnificent material which is being directed to Ontario by the office of the Agent-General of Ontario in London, England, and which is being carefully and personally looked after upon arrival in Ontario by the Colonization Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Here is a stalwart Briton of forty years of age, a veteran of the Great War, wearing a medal for distinguished conduct, who, with his wife, his daughter and his four boys, is coming to settle in Ontario. What an attractive picture they make, and what priceless assets they will be to Ontario in particular and to the British Empire in general! This is the incomparable class of immigrant in which Ontario may well rejoice, a type of the Britisher who a century ago built the foundation of this Dominion of Canada firm and deep.

The head of this family has spent practically all his life as an agricultural labourer upon the Duke of Norfolk's estate, on which he was born near Arundel Castle. He has been steadily engaged in mixed farming, making a specialty of the rearing and developing of pure-bred cattle and live stock. He is a skilled ploughman with either horses or steam. Now, having served with distinction through the Great War, being in the prime of life and sound in wind and limb, blessed with a good wife, a bonnie daughter of sixteen and four sturdy lads of 14, 11, 7 and 2 years old respectively, he seeks the wider fields and the greater opportunities of Canada.

The spirit of the man shines out in the way he writes:

*"I am anxious to sail for Canada as early as possible and by the shortest route in order to get to work and have the benefit of the whole season to prepare for winter."*

Home influence and home training of the best is stamped upon this fine family group. A hearty personal welcome which will smother any possibility of homesickness awaits them on their arrival in Ontario.



Welcome to Ontario!

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

The 20,158 cases of influenza and pneumonia reported by the Local Board of Health are by no means all that have occurred in the Province during the month of February, as quite a number of Secretaries of Local Boards say many cases in their municipalities had not been reported. While the toll of deaths (2,315) may be considered heavy, it is not nearly so bad as in the first month when the epidemic invaded the Province in October, 1918, causing little over 3,000 deaths. During the first month of the 1918 epidemic the disease had reached its highest point. A marked reduction began in the following months until the outbreak had disappeared from the Province. This will probably be the case this year.



The cases of smallpox reported show a decrease of 305 compared with the month of January, while scarlet fever shows a slight increase and diphtheria an increase in deaths of 14. The epidemic of measles continues, as may be seen in the Comparative Table.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISEASES.

Cases and deaths of communicable diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of February, 1920.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Diseases	Feb. 1920		Jan. 1920		Feb. 1919	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox.....	883	9	1,188	6	41	.....
Scarlet Fever.....	646	24	642	21	337	11
Diphtheria.....	551	84	636	70	329	32
Measles.....	1,623	56	1,296	16	21	1
Whooping Cough.....	168	23	162	19	42	2
Typhoid Fever.....	42	16	42	12	12	3
Tuberculosis.....	201	183	145	135	226	144
Infantile Paralysis.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.....	13	10	8	7	14	13
Influenza Pneumonia.....	20,158	1,343	669	24	812	812
Primary Pneumonia.....	.....	970	.....	297	.....	.....
	24,287	2,701	4,790	607	1,834	1,018

(NOTE.—The cases of influenza and pneumonia for February, 1919, were not then reported.)

#### VENEREAL DISEASE REPORTED.

Veneral diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health for February, 1920:

	1920	1919
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis.....	72	85
Gonorrhoea.....	84	153
Chancroid.....	2	5
	158	243

NOTE.—It is quite apparent the physicians are not reporting the cases as required by the regulations.

#### SLEEPING SICKNESS REPORTED.

Sleeping sickness was reported from the following places:

London.....	2 deaths.	Bastard and Burgess.....	1 case.
Woodstock.....	2 "	S. Crosby.....	1 "
Warwick Tp.....	1 death.	Embro Village.....	1 "
Ancaster Tp.....	1 "	Westmeath Tp.....	1 "
Guelph.....	2 cases.	Inwood.....	1 "
Zurich Tp.....	1 case.	Shallow Lake.....	2 (Sp'd)

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Third Annual Report of Trades and Labour Branch.

Ontario Companies Act and Extra Provincial Corporations Act.

Annual Report of Department of Public Highways, 1918.

Fire Prevention Instruction for Girl Guides.

Tariff of Fees for Incorporation of Companies, Licenses in Mortmain, etc. (Dept. of Prov. Secretary).

Regulations of Consolidated Schools, 1919.

Report *re* Housing, 1919 (Bureau of Municipal Affairs).

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No. 3

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MARCH, 1920

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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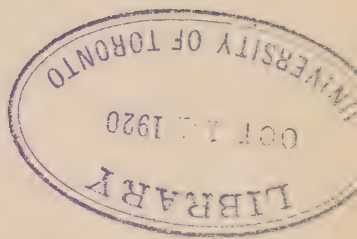
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1920

FREE ON APPLICATION



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY .....	43
Statement for January.	
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH .....	43
Communicable Diseases for March.	
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR .....	45
Zone Employment Clearance System.	
Ontario Government Employment Bureaus.	
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	47
Fire Marshal's Statement for February.	
School Principals Pleased with Motion Pictures.	
RECENT PUBLICATIONS .....	54



# TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY

## PULPWOOD AND ORE SHIPMENTS.

During month of January, 1920, pulpwood shipments were as follows:

	Export.	Local.	Total.
January 1st to 7th .....	5,140 cords	5,100 cords	10,240 cords
January 8th to 14th .....	5,268 "	5,079 "	10,347 "
January 15th to 21st .....	3,835 "	3,856 "	7,691 "
January 22nd to 31st .....	4,341 "	4,292 "	8,633 "
	18,584 "	18,327 "	36,911 "

Points to which export pulpwood was forwarded: Johnsonburg, Pa.; Fulton, N.Y.; Tyrone, Pa.; Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; Port Huron, Ont.; Thornloe, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Merrittton, Ont.

During this period ore shipments over T. N. O. Railway amounted to 722 tons consigned to points in Ontario and Pueblo, Perth, Amboy, and other points in United States.

Highest price of silver during month .....	1.37.000
Lowest price of silver during month .....	1.28.500
Average price of silver during month .....	1.32.827
Total number passengers carried .....	32,222
Total ton—miles .....	93,766

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MARCH

Cases and deaths reported by Local Boards of Health of communicable diseases for the month of March, 1920.

#### COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Diseases	March, 1920		March, 1919	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox .....	446	7	39	1
Scarlet Fever .....	560	29	445	10
Diphtheria .....	451	56	413	48
Measles .....	1,256	23	39	0
Whooping Cough .....	136	31	69	4
Typhoid Fever .....	27	7	13	3
Tuberculosis .....	213	173	242	196
Infantile Paralysis .....			18	12
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	1	1		
Influenza .....	3,053	502		
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia .....		232		703
Acute Primary Pneumonia .....		602		
	6,143	1,663	1,278	977

NOTE.—The 703 deaths from influenza and pneumonia in March, 1919, was the 6th month of the epidemic which was disappearing from the Province.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Venereal diseases reported by Medical Officers of Health for March, 1920.

	1920	1919
	Cases	Cases.
Syphilis .....	64	97
Gonorrhoea .....	77	183
Chancroid .....	2	4
	143	284

NOTE.—It is quite apparent many cases are not reported by physicians as required by the regulations.

### DECREASE IN "FLU" AND "PNEUMONIA."

The most gratifying feature regarding the health of the Province is the marked decrease in cases and deaths of influenza and pneumonia for the month of March, compared with the previous month. During February we had 2,315 deaths reported and for March, 1,336, a reduction of 57%. Should this rate of decrease continue, which is most likely, the duration of the epidemic will be much shorter, with a greatly reduced death rate than the Province experienced in the first outbreak in 1918, when 5,623 deaths were recorded in the first two months.

### ABATEMENT OF SMALL-POX.

Small-pox that has been prevalent in many localities in the Province since November last is abating. During the five months there have been 5,078 cases reported with 24 deaths. Of this number the City of Toronto contributed no less than 2,872 cases or 54% of the whole. The cases and deaths by months are as follows:

	Cases.	Deaths.
November, 1919 .....	1,128	0
December, 1919 .....	1,433	2
January, 1920 .....	1,188	6
February, 1920 .....	883	9
March, 1920 .....	446	7

### DECREASE IN DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

Diphtheria shows a decrease from 636 cases and 70 deaths in January, and 551 cases and 84 deaths in February, to 451 cases and 56 deaths in March, or death rate of 12.1 in 100. Scarlet fever shows a reduction of 80 cases compared with February last.

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND LABOUR

### ZONE EMPLOYMENT CLEARANCE SYSTEM

To facilitate the handling of unemployment in Ontario, a zone employment clearance system has been inaugurated. The Province is divided into five zones with clearance offices at Ottawa, Toronto, North Bay, London and Port Arthur. Each section where possible adjusts its own supply and demand. A report of applications and orders still unfilled is sent to the clearing house at Toronto, from which a daily bulletin is issued to the different parts of the Province. Applicants unplaced and orders unfilled within the Province are reported to the Federal clearing house which issues a weekly bulletin. The establishment of these zone clearance bureaus is a further step in the linking up of the employment system for the whole Dominion, which now contains, so far as this Province is concerned, three centres for clearance,—Zone, Provincial and Dominion.

Through this medium something over 100 men and women a week are being transferred within the Province from places where they cannot obtain suitable work to other places where there is a demand for their labour. In addition positions are being found in Ontario for about 50 workers a week from Manitoba and Quebec. The majority of these are bushmen.

### ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

During the five-week period ending February 28th, 10,093 placements were made through the Ontario offices of the Employment Service of Canada. This represents a weekly average of 2,019, an increase of 123 over the weekly average of the preceding period.

The following table shows the work of each office. In all, 19,662 applications for regular work were registered, of which 9,890, or slightly over 50%, were in Toronto. The average weekly registration for the period was 3,932, which represents a decided decrease compared with the weekly average of 5,020 during the preceding period. The increasing demand is shown by 14,415 orders received, the average being 2,883 per week, an increase of 403 over the weekly average of the preceding period.

Of the above applications, 18,567, or 94.4%, were from men, and 1,095, or 5.6%, from women. Employment was obtained for 50.7% of the men and 60.9% of the women. During the preceding period 35.1% of the men and 51.2% of the women applicants were reported placed.

During the period under review orders were received for 11,985 men, the average weekly demand being 2,397. The excess of applications over orders for men was 6,582. This condition has continued since the week ending November 22, when the demand was greater than the supply. Increasing demand for men is shown in the manufacture of metals, textiles, chemicals and rubber, food, and in agriculture and general labour. Decreasing numbers are being required for building and construction and bush work. Orders for women workers totalled 2,430, the weekly average being 486. During the preceding period the average weekly demand was 396. The present demand for women is most noticeable in the manufacture of textiles and in domestic and personal service.

For casual work (that is, employment of less than one week's duration) there were 1,117 applicants, and 1,591 jobs were reported filled. Of these 1,540 were filled by women. This class of work is most common in Toronto, where 1,235 placements were reported for the period.



Summary for the five week period ending February 28, 1920.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-Applications during the period	Vacancies notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements			Applications and Re-Applications during the period	Vacancies notified during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		
				Within Zone	Transferred	Casuals				Within Zone	Transferred	Casuals
Belleville .....	104	78	92	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brantford .....	175	176	193	165	...	19	8	17	8	8	...	16
Brockville .....	110	72	109	77	14	...	1	5	2	...	1	...
Chatham .....	498	550	494	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cobalt .....	176	177	189	168	7	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Cornwall .....	98	67	66	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William .....	254	355	245	216	...	2	3	3	1	...	...	...
Galt .....	52	52	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quelph .....	254	226	239	171	2	...	14	14	14	10	...	...
Hamilton .....	709	824	1,085	825	...	...	130	220	142	89	...	188
Kingston .....	203	171	194	146	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kitchener .....	159	268	159	159	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Lindsay .....	82	49	66	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London .....	243	209	250	201	2	...	88	102	62	47	1	49
Niagara Falls .....	64	36	57	36	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Bay .....	315	199	312	195	86	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Orillia .....	54	82	82	82	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshawa .....	59	67	51	51	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa, Queen St. ....	881	375	724	394	107	...	82	120	50	33	2	48
Dalhousie St. ....	215	72	213	83	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owen Sound .....	131	116	121	114	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	...
Pembroke .....	120	116	126	90	34	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Peterborough .....	209	180	192	163	7	...	14	14	11	4	...	...
Port Arthur .....	537	532	518	485	1	5	1	3	1	1	...	3
Sarnia .....	64	67	67	65	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sault Ste. Marie .....	573	684	575	575	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...
St. Catharines .....	276	280	321	271	...	...	25	27	27	25	...	...
St. Thomas .....	173	189	167	148	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Stratford .....	97	147	90	72	...	...	21	3	1	1	...	...
Sudbury .....	631	554	668	540	91	...	3	2	2	2	...	1
Timmins .....	347	454	484	315	30	...	3	3	3	3	...	...
Toronto—												
Industrial .....	8,704	2,619	1,725	822	2	17	112	634	97	70	...	...
Farm .....	124	187	93	74	...	...	3	73	2	1	1	...
Clerical .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	304	294	213	...	...
Domestic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	852	160	127	1	1,235
Handicap .....	78	54	58	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional .....	226	63	196	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloor St. ....	184	216	210	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Front St. ....	902	739	829	445	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Welland .....	108	140	99	60	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Windsor .....	378	538	463	435	8	...	13	13	13	12	...	...
Totals .....	18,567	11,985	11,876	8,702	724	51	1,095	2,430	905	660	7	1,540

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

## FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1920

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of February, 1920.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	11	5,256	4,056	1,200
Brant .....	7	8,461	8,461	.....
Bruce .....	6	30,569	17,527	13,042
Carleton .....	6	12,025	7,475	4,550
Ottawa City .....	30	13,551	12,891	660
Dufferin .....	1	5,000	2,700	2,300
Elgin .....	14	5,981	4,631	1,350
Essex .....	22	13,687	8,427	5,260
Frontenac .....	19	10,127	3,777	6,350
Grey .....	11	514	464	50
Haldimand .....	6	7,024	2,420	4,604
Halton .....	1	1,197	1,197	.....
Hastings .....	15	6,810	3,560	3,250
Huron .....	8	5,064	2,237	2,827
Kenora .....	2	148	148	.....
Kent .....	19	21,272	15,120	6,152
Lambton .....	14	8,719	7,616	1,103
Lanark .....	6	1,192	1,045	147
Leeds and Grenville .....	18	12,407	9,522	2,885
Lennox and Addington .....	4	6,005	1,155	4,850
Lincoln .....	18	2,017	2,017	.....
Manitoulin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middlesex .....	8	2,465	1,959	506
London City .....	12	39,253	22,868	16,385
Muskoka .....	6	2,876	2,179	697
Nipissing .....	11	16,618	10,008	6,610
Norfolk .....	5	1,879	1,779	100
Northumberland and Durham .....	18	25,832	12,629	13,203
Ontario .....	4	29,250	7,596	21,654
Oxford .....	8	6,543	2,971	3,572
Parry Sound .....	11	16,728	11,835	4,893
Peel .....	4	20,550	8,450	12,100
Perth .....	8	3,135	3,120	15
Peterboro' .....	14	7,531	5,471	2,060
Prescott and Russell .....	5	3,262	1,655	1,607
Prince Edward .....	8	468	468	.....
Rainy River .....	6	2,319	1,952	367
Renfrew .....	17	43,573	28,118	15,455
Simcoe .....	14	38,121	23,266	14,855
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	7	3,958	2,133	1,825
Sudbury .....	12	80,722	35,773	44,949
Temiskaming .....	10	144,060	80,750	63,310
Thunder Bay .....	11	56,739	54,111	2,628
Victoria and Haliburton .....	4	20,160	6,125	14,035
Waterloo .....	14	11,434	11,434	.....
Welland .....	21	31,942	26,362	5,580
Wellington .....	5	3,914	3,914	.....
Wentworth .....	7	4,892	4,892	.....
Hamilton City .....	57	19,805	18,273	1,532
York .....	36	143,368	39,679	103,689
Toronto City .....	247	194,527	175,174	19,353
Totals .....	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1918				1919				1920			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848	968	\$ 1,111,243	\$ 808,104	\$ 303,139
February .....	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560
March .....	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236				
April .....	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680				
May .....	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805				
June .....	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308				
July .....	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563				
August .....	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274				
September .....	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238				
October .....	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643				
November .....	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	737	724,675	606,050	118,625				
December .....	596	597,432	472,958	124,474	844	840,868	609,067	231,801				
Total for year ...	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903	9,301	9,490,478	6,301,813	3,188,665				
Total for 2 month 1,930		2,547,128	1,923,048	624,080	1,394	1,233,282	907,790	325,492	1,796	2,264,193	1,529,494	734,699



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of causes of fire for month of February, 1920.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	40	29,834	18,906	10,928
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	46	110,531	51,850	58,681
4	Explosions .....	12	23,651	16,526	7,125
5	Exposure .....	52	45,789	30,484	15,305
6	Fireworks, Fire-Crackers, Balloons, etc .....				
7	Friction .....	1	1,030	883	147
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	14	19,463	17,609	1,854
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	27	1,745	1,700	45
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	3	182	182	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	2	9,470	8,970	500
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....				
15	Matches .....	96	110,882	82,881	28,001
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	14	9,496	7,186	2,310
17	Open Fires .....	23	2,251	2,231	20
18	Open Lights .....	39	12,991	8,899	4,092
19	Petroleum and its products .....	28	51,008	29,785	21,223
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	3	3,410	3,410	
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) .....	45	9,338	7,770	1,568
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	40	9,867	8,652	1,215
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	10	161,613	78,334	83,279
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	1	10,708	10,650	58
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their pipes .....	147	134,104	89,648	44,456
27	Unknown .....	86	276,631	168,548	108,083
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	99	118,956	76,286	42,670
	Total .....	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of February, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats ..	8	7,224	6,239	985
52	Barns (farm only) .....	16	63,924	29,959	33,965
53	Buildings in course of construction .....	3	70,050	30,050	40,000
54	Churches .....	5	43,770	27,375	16,395
55	Club Houses .....	1	10,708	10,650	58
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles .....				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods .....				
58	Dwellings .....	551	194,993	129,290	65,703
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	1	23,000	16,000	7,000
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				
61	Garages .....	12	16,653	12,868	3,785
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks .....	6	892	842	50

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of February, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....		\$	\$	\$
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	10	7,978	4,995	2,983
65	(Summer only) ..				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....				
67	Mercantile Stores .....	105	331,206	231,602	99,604
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	11	1,781	1,716	65
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards .....	49	342,004	189,623	152,381
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums ..				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric .....	16	14,956	14,756	200
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries .....	16	4,488	2,398	2,090
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts ..	1	142	100	42
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) ..	14	8,429	6,411	2,018
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	1	8,980	5,500	3,480
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Icehouses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	2	1,772	1,016	756
	Total .....	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560

## FEBRUARY FIRE RECORD

We had 120 more fires in February, 1920, than in the corresponding month of 1919, and unfortunately, the amount of the fire waste was nearly two and one-half times what it was in 1919. It will be seen that the factory, the store, and the dwelling classes are responsible for the large loss of the month, and that buildings in course of erection and churches also contributed their share. Our good record of 1919 is being spoiled almost as soon as it was made, and it is greatly to be deplored. The only ray of comfort we have is that we are not as bad as we were in 1918. Of course climatic conditions had much to do with the result, but this is a poor excuse to offer.

In February we had eleven fires, involving a loss of over \$20,000 in each case, the largest number of serious individual fires we have yet had to report. In February, 1919, only three such occurred.

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR FEBRUARY, 1920

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss	Cause
		\$	
Middlesex .....	Egerton St. Baptist Church, London .....	38,885	15
Ontario .....	Paxton Flour Mill, Uxbridge .....	28,654	24
Renfrew .....	Hanan Block, Pembroke .....	30,040	26
Simcoe .....	Bell & Sons, Grain Elevator, New Listowell .....	23,000	4
Sudbury .....	Y. M. C. A. Building, Capreol .....	70,000	28
Temiskaming .....	Marshall Eccleston Co.'s Store, Timmins ..	116,000	24
Thunder Bay .....	Walsh Block, Port Arthur .....	42,931	15
York .....	Baldwin Flour Mill, Aurora .....	56,635	3
York .....	Hope Manufacturing Company's Factory, York Township .....	60,000	27
York .....	W. Dean Cance and Boat Co.'s Factory, Toronto .....	24,957	3
York .....	Mercantile Building, Front St., Toronto ..	58,486	27
	Total for eleven fires .....	549,588	

## FIRES FROM GASOLINE ENGINES.

The remarkable increase in the use of gasoline for light and power is presenting constant evidence of it being a contributing cause to our fire waste. It is not a new hazard, but it is a rapid development of an old hazard which is materially adding to the number and extent of our fires.

The automobile and the garage are not the only elements creating or adding to this condition, and while the garage hazard requires drastic treatment, we have particularly in mind the menace of the gasoline engine on the farm, and in rural localities.

In our pamphlet on "Fire Prevention on the Farm and Elsewhere," we remark:

"It is an extremely dangerous thing to run . . . a gasoline engine in the barn. Why should you take a chance of losing your season's crops . . . from a back-fire or gasoline explosion?"

"Gas engines should be kept in isolated buildings as far from the barn as possible!" (Page 10.)

The following case aptly illustrates and enforces the conclusion there stated.

A fire occurred in Peel County on February 29th, 1920, whereby an exceptionally good barn and other outbuildings were destroyed. The value of buildings and contents was in the neighborhood of \$18,000; the insurance was \$6,500, and the farmer's net loss over and above his insurance was thus about \$11,500. Bad luck for the members of the insurance company (which happens to be a farmers' mutual insurance company), the farmer, and the county.

Investigation of this fire was made by an officer of this department, who reports as follows:

"The fire originated from a three horse-power portable gasoline engine. It was set on blocks about fifteen or eighteen inches high on the barn floor, in a recess in the straw mow just off the thresh floor. This recess was about twelve feet square and eight feet high and was enclosed on three sides with one inch lumber walls and had a lumber roof with the cracks between the boards covered to prevent straw and chaff from falling through to the floor surrounding the engine. The recess was open on the side next to the thresh floor. The floor of this recess is said by several to have been kept well swept and clear of any untidiness.

"Mr. M———stated that he had always kept the engine well cleaned and in good working order. He used coal oil for fuel and primed it with gasoline. The exhaust pipe did not extend outside the building. When the engine was first installed the exhaust pipe had passed through a floor underneath the engine about two or three feet into an open shed underneath. Mr. M———did not like having the exhaust pipe going down into this open shed and had noticed some sparks coming from it when it was so located. He had the exhaust pipe cut off so that it did not pass through the floor but terminated within a few inches of the floor and he had a muffler placed on it.

"He himself had started the engine on the day of the fire for the purpose of pumping water and stated that it appeared to be running smoothly. He had been working close to the engine for about ten minutes after starting it and noticed that the oil was feeding properly, and that the engine appeared to be running smoothly. He then went down to the stables and after a few minutes heard his hired man, A——R——, call 'fire!' Mr. R—— was working at the other end of the thresh floor and when he first saw the fire it was immediately around the engine. Before they were able to extinguish it the blaze had caught on the straw in the mow and was beyond their control. Mr. M—— and R—— immediately started to get as much live stock as possible out of the stables. The buildings were completely consumed by the fire.

"There is no doubt but that the fire originated from the gasoline engine and this is undeniable evidence of the necessity of exercising the very greatest precautions in the installing and use of these engines and the necessity of having the exhaust pipe extend outside of the building."

In the same county a similar occurrence took place on January 5th, 1920, on another farm and our investigator reports as follows:

"Mr. H—— has a portable three-horse power gasoline engine. This engine had been operated on the thresh floor of the barn and also in other outbuildings



of the farm. He has had the engine for about three years, and during that time it had not been cleaned with the exception that the spark plugs had occasionally been cleaned out. On some occasions they had had difficulty in starting the engine, but had not had any previous fires with it.

"About 10 a.m., on January 5th, Mr. H—— filled the two-gallon tank of the engine with gasoline and in doing so spilled some of the liquid over the machine. He then attempted to start the machine but could not throw the wheel over. The engine backfired, causing the gasoline to ignite. The resulting fire lasted for about fifteen minutes, scorching the walls and low ceiling of the small frame outbuilding in which it was located. Mr. H—— first attempted to extinguish the fire by throwing water on it. On finding that this only helped the fire to spread he threw quantities of snow on it and so succeeded in extinguishing it. In doing this he was slightly burned, and was so overcome with the smoke and fumes that he was confined to his bed for four or five days as a result.

"The frame outbuilding in which the machine was located is situated about fourteen feet from the barn and if Mr. H—— had not succeeded in extinguishing the blaze, it is altogether likely that the barn and other outbuildings would also have been consumed by fire.

"This occurrence supplies ample evidence of the necessity of keeping gasoline engines absolutely clean and in a fireproof enclosure. Mr. H—— himself states that he would not under any circumstances again use the engine in the barn as he now appreciates what a fire menace they are and what a loss he might have sustained."

The moral of both these instances now recorded for the information of those interested, is so clear that he who runs may read.

#### A CALL TO WOMEN.

The women of Ontario should be, and are, a potential factor in working for the safeguarding of the home, schools, hospitals, and penal institutions of the Province against loss of life and property by fire.

As a Province, we have fortunately been saved from serious disaster to human life in such places, but how soon will our turn come? Who can tell? Our immunity does not necessarily mean that we have been exempt because of any merit of our own, for neither are our buildings superior, nor is our protection against fire any better than in other provinces or states where disasters are frequent and appalling.

In 1919, in Ontario, we had 5,695 fires in dwelling houses reported to us. A slight exercise of the imagination will readily picture the suffering and loss entailed by this almost wholly preventable record. If every house in the Province had a watchful housekeeper guarding the home carefully against the danger of fires, the fire peril would be materially lowered.

To arouse the interest of the women of the country to public spirited action is the mission of a special committee of the National Fire Protection Association of Boston, under the able chairmanship of Miss Lloyd Marshall, of New York.

We have recently received a communication from Miss Marshall, which we now publish to disseminate it in our Province, and the serious consideration of which we commend most heartily to all women's organizations, and indeed to all women. The letter is as follows:

"Dear Mr. Heaton:—

"I am writing to the members of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America to tell something about the work which the sub-committee on schools, hospitals and penal institutions of the National Fire Protection Association is trying to do.

"As Chairman of that Committee, whose members are some of the biggest men in their line in the country, we are endeavoring to arouse the activities of club women to the need of their co-operation in reducing our annual loss of both life and property from fire. It has been proved again and again that when women become sufficiently interested and encouraged, they will not stop working for a cause until it is successful. Numberless reforms which men have tried to put through—for instance, regarding school administration, sanitation, child labor laws, smoke and noise ordinances, etc.—

which had not been accomplished for one reason or another, succeeded when the women got behind it, too. And, of course, now women are a power which no organization wants to overlook.

"There has been really splendid response from women regarding fire safety. They are realizing, as never before, that it is their duty to see that better, safer fire laws are made, the existing ones enforced, and a desire to help improve conditions in every possible way. Since this is exactly what all the best fire prevention experts want, it should be of immense help to you. And I feel sure you will welcome such help.

"But women need help in this as they do in many things. They must be taught what are safe and unsafe conditions; they must be shown that the old standards of safety have been discarded for the better, modern means of protection which our modern experts have worked out all along the line. You will encourage the clubs of your Province to join your activities, won't you. And if you can suggest definite ways in which women can be of the most service, or advice which I may pass on to them, please sit right down at your busy desk and write me of it.

"Thanking you in behalf of all women for the hearty co-operation which I know will be received, and hoping that we may be of real service to the valiant fire fighters of our country, I am,

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Sgd.) LLOYD MARSHALL,

"Chairman."

So far as our schools and colleges are concerned we can only supplement the work of our Educational Department by asking the compliance, always and everywhere, with the rules and regulations of the Department. But general co-operation with them is necessary if we are to do any good and to reach the objective of "every school child safe from fire."

In publishing Miss Marshall's letter, we ask for co-operation in organizing the Ontario Fire Prevention League in every village, town and city in Ontario, for the common good. The Executive of that League (which is affiliated with the Fire Marshal Office) has the advantage of having the benefit of the energy and counsel of two public spirited ladies, and this call is not only made to encourage them, but to develop all over the Province an influence which Miss Marshall anticipates in her letter will "not stop working for a cause until it is successful."

### SCHOOL PRINCIPALS PLEASED WITH MOTION PICTURES

Between the dates of January 26th and March 30th, 1920, the demonstrators of the Ontario Government Motion Picture Bureau were able to reach 66 schools, including High Schools, Normal and Model Schools, and Public Schools, and in these schools they have been able to conduct 71 educational motion picture demonstrations, attended by 22,015 persons. The audiences have been made up of teachers, trustees, school board members and pupils and the general public. East of Toronto, 37 demonstrations were given before approximately 11,440 persons; while west of Toronto, 34 demonstrations were conducted before an attendance of 10,575 persons.

In every case these demonstrations have proven very successful and have received very much outspoken appreciation.

The films used throughout were the following:

- "A Glimpse of Muskoka."
- "Through Life's Windows." (A Study of the Eye.)
- "Successful Farm Methods."
- "The Story of Paper."
- "Topical Events in Ontario."
- "The Gasoline Engine."
- "A Cartoon Comedy."

Herewith are given some additional expressions of approval by the Principals of the schools where the demonstrations were held:

SYDENHAM:—"We were very much pleased with the motion picture demonstration given by Mr. Beattie and Mr. Brazil on Friday evening, February 13th.

"In addition to the films we had six concert numbers. The attendance was about two hundred.

"All the films were interesting and instructive. Perhaps the one most generally appreciated was 'The Story of Paper.' Personally, the film on optics was to me most interesting and I considered it of great educational value.—F. SINE."

THOROLD:—"The exhibition of motion pictures given last night at our High School entertainment was fully appreciated by the large audience present. The Government is certainly to be congratulated on their forward movement of a very practical kind in the way of bringing the possibilities of the motion picture machine before the public.—H. BONIS."

TRENTON:—"We had the privilege of seeing your motion picture demonstration last night and thoroughly enjoyed it. Our auditorium was filled to capacity and everyone was greatly pleased. There is no doubt that such a feature would be a great factor in education in any school and we shall look forward to the time when we can install one.—ROBERT WHYTE."

NIAGARA FALLS SOUTH:—"I beg to thank you for the demonstration last Friday. The pictures are of real educational value. Will you please let me know the price of the instrument and exactly what films are available and under what conditions? The chief difficulty I can foresee would be the lack of a sufficient variety of suitable films. It would seem to me that much interest could be added to the teaching of history and geography by illustrative films. Of course, I realize that the cost of securing original scenes from the ends of the earth would be prohibitive, and that historic events of the remote past could not be reproduced in accurate detail. But could not such scenes and events be reproduced from available pictures, photographs, and descriptions with sufficient realistic effect for our purposes? Your department might consult the schools with regard to the production of films that would meet their needs most adequately. May I offer my congratulations to your department upon its enterprise in endeavoring to improve teaching conditions in Ontario?—A. N. MYER."

ST. CATHARINES:—"Your representative gave us a motion picture demonstration here on the evening of February third. I want to express to you our appreciation of the whole affair. The films shown were of a highly instructive character and particular enthusiasm was exhibited when films on gasoline engines and agriculture were shown on the screen. We can assure you that the demonstration was a great success, and those parents who saw it were highly pleased.

"Can you give me any information as to the cost of such machines used here; also of the dealer handling them?—A. E. COOMBS."

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## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Report of Supt. of Neglected Children.

Appendix to Report of Agricultural Societies, 1919.

Steam Boiler Act.

Reports of Examiners, *re* Midsummer Examinations, 1919.

Report on Mothers' Allowances Investigation.

Report on Care and Control of Mentally Defective in Ontario (Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins).

Vocational Opportunities in Industries of Ontario (Bulletin No. 2, Department and Notion Stores).

Reports of the Departmental Examiners, Midsummer Examinations, 1919.

Instructions to Inspectors, etc., Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examinations.

First Annual Report, Ontario Fire Prevention League.

Regulations for Camps for Women Workers.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1919.

Thirty-first Annual Archaeological Report (Dept. of Education), 1919.



VOL. IV.

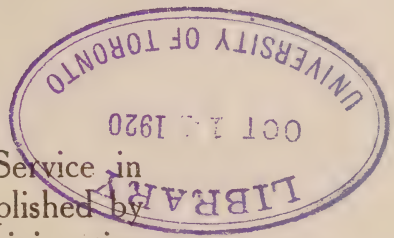
No. 4

# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

APRIL, 1920



Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.

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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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TORONTO:

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1920

FREE ON APPLICATION



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH .....	59
Marked Decrease in Communicable Diseases.	
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	60
Fire Marshal's Statement for March, 1920.	
Chief Losses for March, 1920.	
Beware of Iron and Steel Chemical Fire Extinguishers.	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR .....	66
Vocational Opportunities in Ontario.	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	68
Ontario Welcomes British New-comers.	
Handbook of Ontario Just Issued.	
Campaign for Better Bulls Inaugurated.	
RECENT PUBLICATIONS .....	71

# PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

## MARKED DECREASE IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

It will be observed in the comparative table of cases and deaths from communicable diseases reported for the month of April shows a decrease of 2,740 cases and 888 deaths, compared with the previous month. The reduction is chiefly in influenza, pneumonia, smallpox and scarlet fever.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria which have been prevalent in some localities for some months, show a reduction compared with the month of March of 73 cases and 17 deaths in the former and 33 cases in the latter.

The epidemic of measles still continues in many municipalities in the Province, and caused more than twice as many deaths as scarlet fever.

Cases and deaths from communicable diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of April, 1920.

Diseases	April, 1920		March, 1920		April, 1919	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Small-pox .....	305	4	446	7	32	0
Scarlet Fever .....	487	12	560	29	330	7
Diphtheria .....	418	58	451	56	204	30
Measles .....	1,618	827	1,236	23	53	2
Whooping Cough .....	135	17	136	31	48	3
Typhoid .....	33	14	27	7	10	3
Tuberculosis .....	223	193	213	173	191	152
Infantile Paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	7	5	1	1	12	12
Influenza .....	177	111	3,053	502	.....	137
Influenza Pneumonia .....	.....	31	.....	232	.....	.....
Acute Primary Pneumonia ..	.....	302	.....	602	.....	341
Typhus Fever .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,403	775	6,143	1,663	880	687

## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

	Cases. 1920	Cases. 1919
Syphilis .....	93	110
Gonorrhoea .....	137	139
Chancroid .....	7	3
	237	252

## DIPHTHERIA.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Toronto .....	164	17
Hamilton .....	23	3
Ottawa .....	31	3
Belleville .....	19	2
Kingston .....	15	2
London .....	12	0
St. Catharines .....	8	1
Brantford .....	5	1

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### FIRE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1920

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of March, 1920.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	16	7,311	6,311	1,000
Brant .....	16	5,774	3,994	1,780
Bruce .....	13	15,450	13,850	1,600
Carleton .....	10	5,664	4,164	1,500
Ottawa City .....	35	15,035	11,152	3,883
Dufferin .....	8	1,373	1,123	250
Elgin .....	13	6,953	3,795	3,158
Essex .....	33	10,290	8,690	1,600
Frontenac .....	16	1,791	1,641	150
Grey .....	11	32,373	10,048	22,325
Haldimand .....	2	79	79	.....
Halton .....	6	55,240	25,240	30,000
Hastings .....	24	26,724	13,749	12,975
Huron .....	10	1,760	1,060	700
Kenora .....	4	1,581	1,581	.....
Kent .....	17	51,555	37,821	13,734
Lambton .....	14	5,117	3,570	1,547
Lanark .....	6	1,834	984	850
Leeds and Grenville .....	18	6,516	4,441	2,075
Lennox and Addington .....	3	1,982	1,207	775
Lincoln .....	9	5,108	2,725	2,383
Manitoulin .....	3	4,250	1,700	2,550
Middlesex .....	10	22,075	11,668	10,407
London City .....	19	59,549	44,557	14,992
Muskoka .....	6	804	526	278
Nipissing .....	16	36,286	19,356	16,930
Norfolk .....	7	32,075	14,277	17,798
Northumberland and Durham .....	7	6,546	4,546	2,000
Ontario .....	14	10,644	6,252	4,392
Oxford .....	10	1,608	1,258	350
Parry Sound .....	6	5,278	4,963	315
Peel .....	3	55	55	.....
Perth .....	6	440	330	110
Peterboro' .....	14	28,100	17,439	10,661
Prescott and Russell .....	10	3,541	2,925	616
Prince Edward .....	5	1,555	1,555	.....
Rainy River .....	2	4,303	2,000	2,303
Renfrew .....	7	1,456	1,106	350
Simcoe .....	34	12,270	9,180	3,090
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	14	6,751	4,479	2,272
Sudbury .....	10	10,188	5,788	4,400
Temiskaming .....	13	1,681	1,681	.....
Thunder Bay .....	29	23,246	21,239	2,007
Victoria and Haliburton .....	11	6,847	4,590	2,257
Waterloo .....	18	17,690	12,990	4,700
Welland .....	15	20,203	14,261	5,942
Wellington .....	8	5,775	5,755	20
Wentworth .....	3	4,257	2,727	1,530
Hamilton City .....	45	41,478	20,323	21,155
York .....	31	41,877	28,280	13,597
Toronto City .....	259	218,865	210,412	8,453
Totals .....	919	889,203	633,443	255,760



SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1918				1919				1920			
	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance	No. of Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
January .....	1,025	\$ 1,619,214	\$ 1,240,812	\$ 378,402	686	\$ 736,529	\$ 543,681	\$ 192,848	968	\$ 1,111,243	\$ 808,104	\$ 303,139
February .....	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	708	496,753	364,109	132,644	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560
March .....	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	832	795,791	618,555	177,236	919	889,205	633,443	255,760
April .....	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	808	644,935	493,255	151,680				
May .....	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	718,002	545,197	172,805				
June .....	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	834	1,063,958	691,650	372,308				
July .....	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	845	793,796	548,233	245,563				
August .....	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	948	1,455,907	416,633	1,039,274				
September .....	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	735	677,867	480,629	197,238				
October .....	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	606	541,397	384,754	156,643				
November .....	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	737	724,675	606,050	118,625				
December .....	596	597,432	472,958	124,474	844	840,868	609,067	231,801				
Total for year ...	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903	9,301	9,490,478	6,301,813	3,188,665				
Total for months	2,781	3,383,874	2,571,498	812,376	2,226	2,029,073	1,526,345	502,728	2,715	3,153,396	2,162,937	990,459

STATEMENT II.  
Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of March, 1920.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Not Covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	56	35,894	21,861	14,033
2	Conflagration .....	3	24,911	17,608	7,303
3	Electricity .....	51	36,794	32,003	4,791
4	Explosions .....	22	6,156	4,351	1,805
5	Exposure .....	43	36,188	28,305	7,883
6	Fireworks, Fire-crackers, Balloons, etc..				
7	Friction .....	2	26,431	5,900	20,531
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	21	2,320	1,245	1,075
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	26	2,622	2,567	55
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	11	8,409	8,314	95
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....				
12	Incendiarism .....	8	23,098	12,765	10,333
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	1	28	28	
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	12	12,652	7,952	4,700
15	Matches .....	107	41,124	26,180	14,944
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	7	274	274	
17	Open Fires .....	7	4,422	3,722	700
18	Open Lights .....	24	8,229	8,229	
19	Petroleum and its Products .....	38	11,007	9,150	1,857
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	5	77,657	77,117	540
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)	42	22,224	20,249	1,975
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	64	26,351	14,352	11,999
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	17	56,565	39,192	17,373
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their Pipes	118	87,791	60,256	27,535
27	Unknown .....	91	209,341	136,084	73,257
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	143	128,715	95,739	32,976
	Total .....	919	889,203	633,443	255,760

STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of March, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Paid	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats .....	6	7,393	7,303	90
52	Barns (farm only) .....	19	45,300	19,130	26,170
53	Buildings in course of construction ....	4	3,630	3,330	300
54	Churches .....	3	245	245	
55	Club Houses .....	2	60	60	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles ...	1	50	50	
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods				
58	Dwellings .....	609	212,609	141,308	71,301
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				

## STATEMENT III.—Continued.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of March, 1920.

Class No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
61	Garages .....	13	8,390	8,235	155
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.	17	6,445	6,340	105
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	1	8,655	5,355	3,300
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	21	15,448	8,861	6,587
65	“ “ (Summer only) .....				
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	1	2,024	2,024	
67	Mercantile Stores .....	105	156,356	119,230	37,126
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	9	33,946	25,955	7,991
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards ....	50	243,707	156,987	86,720
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums. ....				
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric ...	19	108,749	108,749	
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries....	10	13,844	6,134	7,710
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts .....				
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	25	13,597	5,612	7,985
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....				
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Ice houses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	4	8,755	8,535	220
	Total .....	919	889,203	633,443	255,760

## MARCH FIRE RECORD.

The March record speaks for itself. It is worse than 1919, and the total of three months is approaching the bad record of 1918. It will be noticed that the distribution of loss is general. Toronto being the only division which is more than the expected normal.

By reference to the following table of the chief losses for the month, there will be observed an absence of any serious fire, but a number of medium-sized ones, the nine cases involving more than a loss of \$20,000 accounts for 33½% of the month's fire waste, emphasizing the particular feature that the Province, from east to west and from north to south has shared in contributing its quota.

## CHIEF LOSSES FOR MARCH, 1920

County or District	Risk	Amount of Loss.	Cause
		\$	
Grey .....	Dundalk Woollen Mill, Dundalk .....	25,531	7
Halton .....	Oakville Basket and Veneer Co., Oakville	50,000	27
Kent .....	Stores, &c., Dresden .....	23,684	2
Middlesex .....	G.T. Ry. Storehouse, London .....	30,000	28
Norfolk .....	Stores, &c., Port Dover .....	26,160	24
Kenworth .....	Proctor Gamble Co. Ltd., Hamilton....	22,200	28
York .....	Office Building, Toronto .....	29,026	27
York .....	G.T.R. Ice House, Toronto .....	65,000	20
York .....	Kent, McClain Co. Ltd., Toronto .....	25,918	24
	Total for nine fires .....	302,519	



## BEWARE OF IRON AND STEEL CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

A letter from Mr. Benjamin W. Lichty, of Elmira, states that:

"On April 10th we bought a — chemical fire extinguisher made of sheet iron and was told that it would last a life time. Today when we looked at it we found it was rusting already and it would be dangerous to use it. Consequently, I bought an extinguisher made of copper. What do you think of this extinguisher? It is two and a half gallon capacity, tested to 350 pounds."

This is one of the important features of fire protection that we have endeavoured to impress upon the public during the last few years. In the booklet "Fire Protection on the Farm and Elsewhere," of which 190,000 copies were circulated throughout Ontario, we stated:—

"Care should be exercised in buying fire extinguishers to see that the containers are made of copper, as steel and iron will corrode and render the extinguisher useless inside of a year or two. The standard types of fire extinguishers bear the labels of the Underwriters' Laboratories, which insure their efficiency, construction and material.

"There are several liquid chemical fire extinguishers on the market that contain carbon tetrachloride as the extinguishing fluid. They are reliable and easily handled.

"The tubes of dry powder sold as fire extinguishers are practically useless. Don't buy them. They won't give you protection.

"It is always well to have a bucket of water, containing bi-carbonate of soda in saturated solution, and a chemical fire extinguisher within easy reach."

Warning instructions of a similar character have also been printed in "Fire Prevention Instruction for Boy Scouts," and in a similar pamphlet for "Girl Guides."

As there is no legal process of preventing the distribution of these worthless or almost worthless fire extinguishers, we must appeal to the newspapers of the country to give as much publicity as possible to this article so that the lives and property of our people may be properly protected.

It will be too late when a fire breaks out, and the crucial moment arrives to use the chemical fire extinguisher, to find that it does not work on account of corrosion of the iron or steel. There is also the additional hazard of a serious accident, and possible loss of life, being caused by the rusted container exploding.

*The only safe course to pursue is to see that the container is made of copper and bears the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.*

## VALUE OF FARM FIRE-FIGHTING APPLIANCES.

A fire occurred at 2.00 p.m., on March 30th, 1920, on a valuable farm in Peterborough County. It was of the value at present prices of at least \$9,000; the contents were valued at \$8,000. The loss on the buildings was total and on the contents about \$4,500. The insurance on the building was \$2,500, and on the contents, \$1,500. The owner, therefore, sustained a loss in excess of the insurance of at least nine thousand five hundred dollars.

The fire, when first seen by the owner's wife, was under the incline to the driveway, and outside of the barn itself, and was comparatively small. Had an extinguisher been at hand, or if the farmers had supported a community engine, the fire could doubtless have been put out with little or no damage; but alas, no such thing had been provided, and the splendid barn and contents (save the cattle, which were safely got out) were totally consumed.

The moral of this fire and of dozens of others in similar circumstances, is that it pays to look after your own fire appliances and to see that proper means to suppress an incipient fire are always at hand, ready for immediate and successful use.

## CLEAN UP!

Another spring is here and with it the opportunity and the necessity for cleaning up. We have only space to urge the above motto.

## PREVENT FIRES.

The Fire Marshal of Michigan has issued a bulletin full of good advice and timely suggestion. The following item is worthy of careful consideration:

## SUGGESTIONS SPECIALLY FOR FARMERS.

"Lightning—Your property should be protected by lightning rods. They should be properly erected and efficient in which case they will be valuable, affording a very high degree of protection. This applies to farm houses, and especially barns when filled with hay or feedstuffs.

"Heating—All arrangements for heating should be safe. Are your chimneys and flues safely constructed? Terra-cotta and brick-on-edge flues are not. Are your stoves protected from wood and the pipes safe and well wired? How about your fireplaces? Don't start fires with kerosene.

"Lighting—What kind do you use? Is it safe? Electric wiring standard? Do you use kerosene oil? If so, are your lamps kept clean and filled by daylight only? Get a good, safe lantern and keep it clean, or (better) get a flashlight.

"Closets—What is the condition of your closets and pack-room? Don't carry lighted candles or lamps into them.

"Smoking—should not be done about farm buildings. It is the cause of innumerable fires. Such a fire in this year, particularly, is a crime.

"Matches—should not be lighted in a barn or warehouse, nor kept there nor carried loose in the pocket. Use only safety matches. Use only safe lanterns, and light them at safe distances.

"Lanterns—Discard the old lantern and suspicious lantern. Provide perfectly safe and convenient places to hang your lanterns, or place them in the barn, and never hang or place them elsewhere.

"Automobile and Gasoline Tractors must not be housed in or adjoining a building where grain or stock is kept. Keep your gasoline supply at an absolutely safe distance.

"Threshing, Hay-making and Silo Filling Times are times of danger when the farmer must be all vigilance if he wishes to be safe."

## GASOLINE DANGER.

The following is from the *Toronto Globe* of March 30th:

## GIRL RUBS GLOVES INTO FLAMES AND DIES AS RESULT OF BURNS.

(Special Despatch to *The Globe*, March 30.)

Boy Scouts and Indians rub two pieces of wood together briskly and obtain fire. Miss Cecelia Kruk rubbed her kid gloves so vigorously that she obtained the same results. But the fire killed her.

Miss Kruk, who was twenty years old, and head of a firm dealing in ostrich plumes, was cleaning a pair of kid gloves. She applied a preparation of which gasoline formed a component part. She rubbed the wet gloves briskly and produced a spark which ignited the preparation. The flames spread from the gloves to a filmy georgette crepe waist she was wearing, and her hair was soon ablaze. Miss Hazel Petlan, employed in an adjoining office, was badly burned in trying to assist Miss Kruk, who died shortly after an ambulance had taken her home.

Her face, arms and body were so badly burned that surgeons could not save her. She had also inhaled enough of the fumes to affect her lungs seriously.

## LIGHTNING DANGERS OF EARLY SPRING.

## "CONSERVATION."

Though electric storms reach their highest frequency during the heat of summer, they often occur in the spring, and fire losses caused by lightning are by no means unknown in April and May.

Lightning rods have proved an almost absolute protection. Only in very rare instances have they been known to fail, and, even in these cases, the failure was probably due to defect in installation or to deterioration.

Examine your lightning rod installations for broken insulators, for bends in the cable which allow contact with the framework, or for corrosion where it enters the earth. The latter is an important point. The electricity is carried into the ground by means of the cable but, if it corrodes, and the ground connection is thereby broken, a fire is very liable to result. See to it that the cable is sound and is deep enough in the ground to always be in *damp* earth.

When building wire fences it is advisable to use ground wires about every five rods. Lightning is attracted by wire fencing and as, during a storm, animals will congregate near fences, many of them are killed by contact with the wire. These ground wires may be of about No. 9 gauge wire, given one turn around each strand of the fence, and carried into the earth beside the fencepost.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

### VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN ONTARIO

During the month a bulletin on Department and Notion Stores has been published. This is the first to appear of a series dealing with Vocational Opportunities for boys and girls in the industries of Ontario.

#### REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Reports to the Department of Labour from the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaus show a further increase in the number of placements made during the five-week period ending April 3rd, the number recorded being 10,865, as compared with 10,093 during the preceding five weeks. This represents a weekly average of 2,173, which is 168 above the weekly average since the beginning of the present fiscal year, that is, November 1st, 1919.

The following table shows the work of each office. In all 17,580 applications for regular work, (i.e., work expected to continue at least one week) were received, of which 16,428 were from men and 1,152 from women. This represents a decided decline compared with the preceding period when 19,662 applications were registered.

The opening of spring work has been evidenced by an increasing demand for help, 16,857 vacancies being notified as compared with 14,415 during the preceding five weeks. The excess of applications over vacancies has steadily decreased since the end of December, and during the week ending April 3rd more orders than applications were received. The increasing activity is most noted in agriculture, building and construction, quarrying and mining and railway operations. The textile and paper industries show an increasing demand for women, while the number of vacancies in the domestic and personal services continues high and the supply is by no means adequate to the need.

Of the 17,580 applicants, 62.3% of the men and 54.6% of the women were definitely reported as placed. During the previous period 50.7% of the men and 60.9% of the women received employment.

For casual work (i.e., employment of less than one week's duration), there were 1,272 applicants and 1,654 positions were reported filled, 1,621 being filled by women.



Summary for five weeks ending April 3, 1920.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-Applications	Vacancies	Referred to Vacancies	Placements			Applications and Re-Applications	Vacancies	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		
				Direct	Transferred	Casuals				Direct	Transferred	Casuals
Belleville .....	107	114	113	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brantford .....	190	177	199	177	.....	14	13	8	13	11	.....	15
Brockville .....	133	63	81	55	7	.....	2	1	2	1	.....	.....
Chatham .....	333	323	340	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt .....	164	167	172	159	4	.....	2	6	2	2	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	102	80	84	80	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William .....	554	926	503	415	8	3	2	10	1	1	.....	.....
Galt .....	51	52	52	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	262	257	249	184	.....	.....	21	20	20	19	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	821	889	953	837	.....	.....	132	259	108	67	.....	275
Kingston .....	295	235	204	196	5	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	146	146	146	146	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	92	77	70	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London .....	203	223	195	174	5	.....	74	104	55	38	1	16
Niagara Falls .....	40	104	99	22	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Bay .....	342	232	347	201	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia .....	69	81	81	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	115	154	115	115	110	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Queen St. ....	876	473	791	419	93	.....	84	124	42	22	4	40
" Dalhousie St. ....	183	33	148	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound .....	104	92	87	84	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	104	105	106	86	18	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	210	205	228	183	2	.....	3	7	2	1	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	507	614	489	427	4	8	3	5	3	3	.....	.....
Sarnia .....	82	99	83	84	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Sault Ste Marie .....	676	729	676	676	.....	.....	2	3	2	2	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	277	273	290	248	.....	.....	19	21	21	19	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	148	124	142	124	16	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	.....
Stratford .....	94	94	90	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	909	875	1,058	814	96	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Timmins .....	330	434	436	323	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto—												
• Industrial .....	5,612	2,967	1,827	793	44	5	96	1,032	92	64	.....	.....
Farm .....	351	338	257	223	.....	.....	33	290	9	9	.....	.....
Clerical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	287	324	210	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	287	1,014	177	144	.....	1,275
Professional .....	224	98	273	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicap .....	74	50	50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloor St. ....	146	192	185	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front St. ....	914	785	900	605	199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland .....	80	279	89	64	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	509	485	535	501	.....	.....	7	7	6	6	.....	.....
Totals .....	16,428	13,644	12,743	9,483	753	33	1,152	3,213	885	623	6	1,621

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### ONTARIO WELCOMES BRITISH NEWCOMERS

During the first week in May the Ontario Colonization Department officials gave a hearty personal welcome, led by the Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, to a party of two hundred and fifty men, women and children who had come from the British Isles to make their homes in Ontario. Among them were approximately one hundred and fifty skilled farm labourers and their families, while a considerable number of girls in the party were seeking domestic service. All were of the best type, and in the aggregate represented a substantial amount of capital,—say \$250,000. As prospective home-builders, they were especially desirable. They had had a pleasant voyage on the steamship "Victorian," and were in the best of health and spirits, highly pleased with their welcome to Toronto.

As usual, the Ontario Government officials gave them personal attention and will keep in touch with them systematically hereafter until they are well settled.

### HANDBOOK OF ONTARIO JUST ISSUED

The Bureau of Colonization of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has just issued a publication entitled "The Handbook of Ontario," which should prove of marked practical value to the Province. It is a comprehensive presentation in a concise form of the conditions, resources and opportunities of Ontario. The Handbook comprises over 300 pages of compactly arranged facts and figures, brightened by many admirable illustrations, and an excellent map of the whole, great province.

### ONTARIO'S VAST AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

It is impossible to do more than to indicate what manner of matter fills the Handbook. Beginning with the magnitude in area of the Province, the natural and physical features are described,—the great lakes and rivers and waterways, and the soil. Then follows a description of the climate, always a matter of primary and vital importance to those seeking new homes. Northern and southern Ontario climate is described and averages of temperature are given in tabular form. Following this, nearly one hundred pages are devoted to agriculture, the great producing industry of the old Province. Mixed farming, dairying and live stock, fruit and vegetable growing, markets, agricultural statistics, agricultural organizations, etc., are all dealt with in a matter-of-fact, practical way. With the vast possibilities in the way of greater agricultural production in Ontario, this is a particularly interesting section of the Handbook. Incidentally, well-merited attention is directed to a characteristic feature of agricultural life in Ontario; the agricultural Fall Fairs and Exhibitions which impress visitors so favorably.

### FOREST, FISH AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

Forests, fisheries and mines are subjects which open up an extraordinary prospect for development tinged with the roseate hues of romance so attractive to the adventurous spirit. Great revenues as well as great fortunes are contained in the forests, fisheries and mines of Ontario, and so far as mining is concerned the wealth of the Province is as yet practically untouched. The wonderful water-powers of the Province are outlined and the story of the Hydro-Electric Power Development briefly sketched. As a natural sequence, there follows a description of the great rail and water transportation systems of Ontario which form the arteries of trade to the producers and manufacturers of the land. The steady construction and improvement of the highways is also a part of the transportation systems.

## INDUSTRIES, BANKS AND SCHOOLS.

Manufactures, banking and education are also dealt with in an illuminating fashion. Labour conditions, workmen's compensation, and public health and protection are given due attention, and there is a mass of general information regarding Ontario which has been admirably compiled.

## WARM WELCOME TO THE STRANGER.

In the "Foreword," by Premier Drury, he says, in part:

"The aim of this Handbook, which describes the natural resources and advantages of the Province of Ontario, is to induce men and women of other lands, particularly the British Isles and the United States, to come here and give their energy to the realization of its great opportunities, yielding home and comfort and wealth in the midst of an advanced civilization, protected by the law and strength of Canada as a free and leading member of the British Empire.

"A splendid land of easy access, and an energetic people, holding out a hospitable hand to every stranger willing to work and obey the law."

To these felicitous sentiments may be added the statement that the Handbook will be read with pride and pleasure, and preserved for reference with care, by the people of Ontario as well as by the prospective homeseeker far away in the British Isles.

## CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER BULLS INAUGURATED

The Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association with the co-operation and support of the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture is endeavoring to carry on a campaign for the improvement of cattle in the Province of Ontario. As the first essential in obtaining better cattle is to have better sires the campaign is quite properly described as one for better bulls. The campaign will include the whole Province, but, for the present, special attention and work will be done in the Counties of Lambton, Wentworth, Halton, Dufferin, Prince Edward, Grenville and Carleton.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In this work the agricultural representative will be the local organizer for his county and will endeavor to obtain the assistance of such organizations and parties as may be available: for example, Farmers' Clubs, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, bankers, County and Township Councils, breeders of pure-bred live stock within the county and any other bodies which may work for the furtherance of the movement. It is hoped that with the assistance of such organizations that the agricultural representative will be in a position to supply valuable information as to the best method of procedure and that the active support of farmers and breeders may be obtained. To assist and co-ordinate the efforts of the agricultural representative, buyers, breeders and Ontario Cattle Breeders' Committee, the Federal Department of Agriculture has appointed a field man to assist in the campaign. This field man will be under the direction of a central committee of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association for the assistance of the agricultural representatives in any work they may be carrying on. Should a series of meetings be deemed advisable, speakers will be supplied by the Institutes Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

## TORONTO HEADQUARTERS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association in taking charge of this work will have a central committee appointed from representatives of the various breed associations. This committee will be responsible for the work carried on. Headquarters for the campaign will be the office of the Director of Live Stock Branch for the Province, Mr. R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who is also Secretary of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association. In this office, there will be listed bulls for sale according to counties and according to breed, together with all necessary information incidental to these animals. Any farmer wishing to purchase bulls will, therefore, on application be



supplied with the desired information. This central committee of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association will also recommend representative breeders of the various breeds of cattle to the Federal Department for appointment as buyers or advisers in the purchase of bulls.

#### DOMINION GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATING.

In case sufficient applications for the purchase of bulls are received from any particular district, the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Committee will recommend to the Dominion Government that an exchange stable be established for the benefit of intending purchasers. Upon such recommendation, the Dominion Government will then arrange for the purchase of the kind and number of bulls required. The purchasing of these bulls will be done, if possible, within the county wherein this exchange stable is being maintained but in case the desired animals are not to be obtained in this district other counties will be visited. The expense in connection with the buying and collecting of these bulls at the exchange stable, and their maintenance while there, will be borne by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The farmers may thus visit this stable and purchase a suitable bull at cost price. This exchange stable will be maintained for only so long as it is of a benefit within the county. In case a farmer in any county wishes to purchase a pure-bred bull for use on his herd and wishes assistance in making this purchase, men recommended by the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Committee will be available to go with such farmers to advise them in buying. This assistance will be given free of charge.

#### WHAT LOCAL CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS MAY DO.

1. That in each public school they place pictures of the most common breeds of live stock, showing the proper names of the different parts of the body. Also a chart of the different carcasses showing the different cuts, properly named, together with the relative value of each.

2. That at all county consignment sales the animals offered for sale be rigidly inspected and entrance refused to those individuals that are not of individual merit, no matter what breeding they may possess.

3. That the county shows refuse to award prizes to inferior animals and ill-fitted individuals, even if they are the only entries in the class.

4. A census of pure-bred and grade bulls might be taken through the public schools or the township assessors. Forms could be sent out to the teachers, who would give one to each pupil to have filled out at home. This plan has been worked in the United States with success. A great deal of good might be done outside of the getting of the census. The work of the campaign would be brought home to every man in the county having children at the school. It would also start the boys and girls thinking and asking questions.

5. When the central committee begin intensive work in any county, it would be well to have a number of the prominent live stock men or clubs put on a series of meetings. These meetings to be addressed by practical men on all phases of live stock work. This would put the campaign fairly before the local organizations and enlist their co-operation apart from the agricultural representative.

6. A number of large posters could be used to good advantage in the schools, halls, farmers' club rooms and church sheds. On these posters some real good hard facts could be set forth showing the value of good sires as against poor sires.

7. Enlist the sympathy and aid of the local newspapers, the Ontario press has always been prompt and generous in its support of enterprise and movements for public welfare.

#### WHAT THE INDIVIDUAL MAY DO TO AID THE CAMPAIGN.

1. Refuse to purchase or accept the service of any bulls except pure-bred and fair representatives of the breed.

2. The breeders of pure-bred cattle could assist materially:

- (a) By agreeing to each replace one grade bull with a pure-bred. This could be done either by selling or exchanging, and assuming responsibility for seeing that the scrub was sent to the abattoir and not into another herd.

- (b) Offering farmers who are using grade or scrub bulls for service in their herds a pure-bred bull calf from three to nine months of age, of the breed desired, in even exchange. The conditions to the transaction being: (1) That he agree to use the pure-bred bull in his herd for two years, and (2) That the owner of a grade or scrub bull may retain him if necessary until the pure-bred bull he receives is old enough for service.
- (c) Offering to sell pure-bred bulls at reduced prices to farmers in the county now using grade or scrub bulls in their herds.
- (d) Offering to take in payment for bulls notes for one year from farmers in their county.

3. Personally make every effort to discourage the sale of grade bulls for breeding purposes.

4. If he has not a sufficiently large herd to afford a pure-bred bull of his own, approach his neighbor with the idea of forming a club to get a pure-bred sire.

"BOOST BETTER BULLS."



This is the symbol of the "Better Bull" campaign. It is intended to be a reminder to all farmers and breeders of stock that it pays to maintain the standard of cattle,—that it costs no more to feed a pure-bred than a scrub, and that the progeny of pure-breds put three times as much money into the farmer's pocket.

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS

"Canadian Citizenship—Empire Day, Friday, May 21st, 1920."

Provincial Board of Health: List of Officers of the Board, M.O.H. and Secretaries of Local Boards, 1920.

Ontario Companies Act and Extra Provincial Corporations Act, 1919.

Report of the Minister of Education, 1919.

Department of Education: Courses in History, etc., for Junior H. S. Entrance.

Forty-first Annual Report of Agricultural and Experimental Union, 1919.

Handbook of Ontario, 1920 (Department of Agriculture).

Announcement of Summer Courses for Teachers, 1920.

Twenty-third Annual Report of Provincial Municipal Auditor, 1919.

Bureau of Mines: Bulletin No. 39, West Shiningtree Gold Area.

Crop Bulletin No. 142.

Returns from General Elections, October 20th, 1920, and Subsequent By-Elections.

Annual Report Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 1919.





VOL. IV.

No. 5

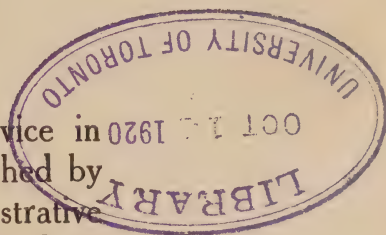
# PUBLIC SERVICE BULLETIN



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

MAY, 1920

Notes of Public Service in  
progress or accomplished by  
the various administrative  
Departments and their  
branches.



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Published by authority of  
the Government of Ontario.

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1920

FREE ON APPLICATION

## CONTENTS

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	PAGE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .....	75
Story of an English Emigrant's Success.	
DEPARTMENT OF MINES .....	75
Substantial Increase in Ontario's Mineral Production.	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND HEALTH .....	77
Communicable Diseases for May.	
Department of Labour.	
Report of the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus.	
Report of the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus for Four Weeks Ending May 29th, 1920.	
DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER .....	83
April Fire Record.	
Chief Fire Losses for April, 1920.	
Fire Waste Analysis for 1919.	

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

### STORY OF AN ENGLISH EMIGRANT'S SUCCESS

The following letter, dated May 23rd, 1920, was received by the Director of Colonization of Ontario from a prosperous farmer in Carleton County, about twelve miles from Ottawa, and speaks eloquently for itself:

"Some seven years ago, namely, June 5th, 1913, I sailed for Canada from England and obtained employment on a farm at Navan, Ont., through the agency of your Department. To-day I have a farm of my own. I am in need of help, and it occurred to me that I could not do better than obtain from the Colonization Department the services of an emigrant from England who may have arrived in Canada with a view to work on a farm.

"I was totally inexperienced when I arrived in Canada, and though I found the work very hard at first, yet to-day I am pleased to be able to say that I am working my own place now. I am willing to take either an experienced or inexperienced man. If a young man about 18 years or so is willing to learn farming I can guarantee any length of time in which he can work with me. I myself have found that to hire for a year is the best plan, and I hired myself for three years to the same farmer. The question of wages will, of course, depend upon the ability, etc., of the man himself, but I am willing to pay anything he may be worth up to the highest wage for farm help.

"In conclusion allow me to state that I have been well satisfied with the country where your representative at Quebec sent me, and can say no other than this—that I have been well received, helped and well trained by the farmers with whom I have worked."

This brief letter (one of many similar) portrays in a few strong strokes an attractive picture of achieved success, and the possibility of success, in Ontario. Seven short years ago this absolutely inexperienced Englishman came to Canada with no more capital than a clear head and a stout heart; to-day he is a prosperous farmer with a farm of his own and anxious to pay the highest wages for a helping hand!

The letter emphasizes two facts: first, the extraordinary opportunities for success in farming offered by Ontario; second, the urgent demand for men on the farms of Ontario.

Probably the nearest approach to independence in this world is that secured by the Ontario farmer owning his own farm. With ordinary intelligence and industry he is at the least sure of a good living; and the Province abounds with instances of farmers who began with nothing but their own brains and energy and became wealthy at middle age. That public honours await them is also proved by the number of farmers who to-day occupy the highest posts in the legislative halls, both Federal and Provincial, of Canada.

In Ontario husbandry—the most ancient and honourable calling in the world—opens the way to prosperity and public distinction: can the world offer anything better?

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES

### SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ONTARIO'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

According to a bulletin issued June 4 by the Ontario Bureau of Mines, metalliferous mines, smelters and refining works of Ontario show, in the aggregate, an increase in the value of output for the first quarter of the year of nearly one million dollars over the corresponding quarter in 1919. Returns received by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the three months ending March 31st, 1920, are tabulated below. For purposes of comparison, the quantities and values are given for the corresponding period in 1919.



## SUMMARY OF METALLIFEROUS PRODUCTION—FIRST QUARTER OF 1920.

Product		Quantity		Value	
		1919	1920	1919	1920
Gold .....	ounces	98,188	142,840	\$2,026,536	\$2,953,036
Silver .....	"	3,105,002	2,280,665	3,152,700	2,954,695
Platinum metals .....	"		100		7,172
Copper (blister) .....	lbs.	1,724,631	1,508,014	270,493	242,630
Copper in matte, exported (*) .....	tons	2,674	1,976	588,280	553,280
Nickel in matte, exported (*) .....	"	5,610	4,571	2,692,800	2,285,500
Iron ore, exported .....	short tons	4,840	44	41,118	322
Iron, pig (+) .....	"	14,170	13,428	399,963	344,241
Cobalt (metallic) .....	lbs.	13,594	46,479	20,889	108,430
Cobalt Oxide .....	"	127,954	213,024	186,036	340,232
Nickel Oxide .....	"	5,070	1,788,183	1,421	413,944
Nickel (metallic) .....	"	1,830,569	2,159,316	756,062	753,169
Other Nickel Compounds .....	"	33,716	159,183	5,804	15,308
Other Cobalt Compounds .....	"	14,189	1,417	9,827	1,417
Lead (pig) .....	"	567,716	509,075	34,684	48,278
Total .....				10,186,613	11,021,654

\* Copper in matte was valued at 11 cents and nickel at 24 cents per pound in 1919. For 1920 the values have been placed at 14 and 25 cents per pound respectively. The total matte produced contained 7,038 tons of nickel and 3,631 tons of copper.

† Total output of pig iron was 152,022 tons, worth \$3,897,211. Figures in the table represent proportional product from Ontario ore.

## GOLD.

Owing to Ontario's contribution, Canada was the only country able to report an increased output of gold for 1919. Production for the quarter shows an increase of nearly 46 per cent. over the first three months of 1919. Of the total output of \$2,953,036, Porcupine contributed \$2,694,665, Kirkland Lake \$247,339, and the balance, \$11,032, came from the Argonaut mine in Gauthier township and from refining of nickel-copper matte. The output from Porcupine came from the following mines: Hollinger Consolidated, McIntyre, Dome, Dome Lake, Porcupine Crown, and Davidson Consolidated. At Kirkland Lake the producers in order were Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes and Kirkland Lake. Production is still hampered by insufficient labour, and although the wage scale has been increased to equal that at Sudbury and Cobalt, the effect has not been appreciable. In addition, gold mines produced 24,913 ounces of silver, valued at \$31,373. The total tonnage of ore milled was 360,327 tons. As regards mill equipment the producers report 5,485 tons daily milling capacity, which includes 210 stamps, capable of treating 3,880 tons. Ball and tube mills installed have a capacity of 1,605 tons daily.

## SILVER.

The quantity of silver marketed during the period shows a falling off, despite the high price of the metal, which averaged \$1.30 per fine ounce. When the price began to recede, some of the larger producers held a considerable proportion of their output in the hope that the market would recover. The course, however, has continued downward, the present level being about \$1.00 per ounce. The average price was \$1.01 for the corresponding period in 1919. Of the total of 2,280,665 ounces, Cobalt and Gowganda contributed 2,244,709 ounces, while 11,763 ounces were recovered from nickel-copper refining and 24,193 from gold ores. In addition, certain silver producers were paid \$7,111 for 54,518 pounds of cobalt contained in the ores and concentrates sold.

*Refineries:* At Deloro, Thorold and Welland the three operating silver-cobalt refineries treated 219 tons of ore, 655 of concentrates, and 626 of residues for a total recovery of 829,142 ounces of silver, in addition to arsenic, cobalt and nickel in various forms. Only 5,535 lbs. of nickel oxide were marketed in this form, the major part of the output, as noted in the table, coming from the Port Colborne nickel-copper refinery. Metals Chemical, Ltd., at Welland, has sold its plant to Ontario Smelters and Refiners, Ltd., which will carry on the business in future, using a different process. The new company also owns the plant at Chippawa formerly operated by the Standard Smelting and Refining Company.

#### NICKEL-COPPER.

During the quarter 301,133 tons of ore were raised and 258,700 tons smelted as compared with 229,822 and 226,954 tons respectively for the corresponding period in 1919. Shipments of matte totalling 10,168 tons were made to the refineries in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. The British America Nickel Corporation is producing matte at Nickelton and shipping to the refinery at Deschenes, Quebec. The latter is now in operation, although there was no output for the first quarter of the year. A considerable part of the nickel oxide produced at the Port Colborne refinery of the International Nickel Company of Canada is marketed in that form in England. Precious metals—gold, silver, platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium and iridium—were recovered at Port Colborne.

#### IRON ORE AND PIG IRON.

The Algoma Steel Corporation and Moose Mountain, Limited, carried on iron mining, 53,754 tons being raised. No ore, and only a small tonnage of briquettes were shipped.

Seven blast furnaces owned by the Algoma Steel Corporation, Canadian Furnace Company and Steel Company of Canada were in operation. These smelted 28,608 tons of Ontario ore (8.8 per cent. of the total), and 295,273 tons of foreign ore, producing therefrom 152,022 tons of pig iron worth \$3,897,211. The steel product was 179,244 tons, valued at \$6,035,308.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND HEALTH

### (PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH)

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR MAY

The reports of Communicable Diseases for the Province for the month of May show the epidemic of measles is on the increase. Of the 3,768 cases of communicable diseases reported there were no less than 2,264 cases of measles, with 45 deaths. If measles are eliminated, the increase in all the other diseases is only a little over 400, with practically the same number of deaths as in the corresponding month of last year.

Diphtheria, which has been prevalent in some localities for some months, shows a marked decrease in the death rate from 15.2 in 100 in February to 11.5 in May.

Scarlet fever caused 3 more deaths, while the cases are 8 less.

The deaths from influenza, influenzal pneumonia, and primary pneumonia are 9 less than in May, 1919.

It will be observed in the table of venereal diseases there is a decrease in the number of cases reported by the Medical Officers of Health. This may be attributed to some extent to physicians who do not comply with the regulations, and fail to make reports of the cases they may have knowledge of.

Cases and deaths from communicable diseases reported by Local Boards of Health for the month of May, 1920:

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Diseases.	May, 1920.		May, 1919.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Small-pox .....	290	0	92	2
Scarlet Fever .....	383	10	391	7
Diphtheria .....	397	46	264	26
Measles .....	2,264	45	34	0
Whooping Cough .....	99	12	46	8
Typhoid .....	41	12	18	6
Tuberculosis .....	237	127	233	188
Infantile Paralysis .....	1	1	...	..
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	8	7	12	11
Influenza .....	48	40	....	..
Influenzal Pneumonia .....	...	13	...	355
Primary Pneumonia .....	...	293	...	..
	3,768	606	1,090	603

## SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

By Cities, Four Weeks Ending May, 22nd, 1920.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Toronto .....	120	2	141	17
Hamilton .....	24	0	48	6
Ottawa .....	70	5	39	4
Kingston .....	10	0	20	1
Belleville .....	1	0	13	0
St. Catharines .....	..	..	8	0
London .....	10	0	10	0
Fort William .....	8	0	0	0
Port Arthur .....	11	0	1	0
Niagara Falls .....	2	0	5	1
Brantford .....	3	0	6	0

## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED BY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

	May, 1920.	May, 1919.
	Cases.	Cases.
Syphilis .....	81	98
Gonorrhœa .....	107	129
Chancroid .....	3	5
	191	232

One death from sleeping sickness reported from McKillop Tp., Huron County.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

During the month of May, Dr. Riddell resigned his position of Deputy Minister of Labour to accept a position as Secretary of the Employment and Immigration Section of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, with his office in Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Riddell will not sever his connection with the Government of Ontario, but will be retained in the Department of Agriculture as Adviser on Continental Labour and Emigration to the Agent-General in London, for the Ontario Government.



Summary for the four weeks ending May 1, 1920.

Offices	MEN'S DEPARTMENT						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT					
	Applications and Re-Applications during the period.	Vacancies during the period.	Referred to Vacancies	Placements			Applications and Re-Applications during the period	Vacancies during the period	Referred to Vacancies	Placements		
				Direct	Transferred	Casuals				Direct	Transferred	Casuals
Belleville .....	137	141	141	133	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Brantford .....	112	118	126	112	.....	15	10	17	15	14	.....	13
Brockville .....	83	107	104	96	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Chatham .....	244	244	244	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt .....	156	198	164	150	6	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	75	67	67	67	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Fort William .....	472	693	456	365	20	6	5	3	3	1	.....	.....
Galt .....	37	51	37	37	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	206	201	198	159	.....	.....	17	23	17	17	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	680	729	728	692	.....	.....	162	196	118	73	1	250
Kingston .....	215	258	258	236	2	.....	3	4	4	3	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	139	174	139	139	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	60	95	78	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
London .....	220	326	209	171	8	.....	69	102	59	49	.....	42
Niagara Falls .....	24	209	212	19	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
North Bay .....	263	278	289	97	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orillia .....	68	68	67	67	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	131	195	132	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa, Queen St. ....	593	394	626	385	144	.....	66	120	51	25	1	46
“ Dalhousie St. ....	87	12	80	14	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound .....	66	71	62	59	.....	.....	5	12	4	4	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	161	75	157	68	88	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Peterborough .....	205	177	217	169	15	.....	13	14	13	16	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	493	630	471	391	3	5	2	7	2	2	.....	2
Sarnia .....	90	138	94	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste Marie .....	814	1,055	824	824	.....	.....	5	5	5	5	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	331	341	309	238	.....	.....	12	180	12	9	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	111	159	106	106	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford .....	75	103	82	70	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	817	941	974	723	60	3	4	4	4	4	.....	.....
Timmins .....	316	444	463	296	19	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Toronto—												
Industrial .....	2,411	2,795	1,372	674	21	8	83	337	68	59	.....	.....
Farm .....	461	287	310	305	.....	.....	54	124	18	11	.....	.....
Clerical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307	250	262	182	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316	1,077	160	125	.....	1,141
Professional .....	172	105	189	96	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicap .....	79	61	61	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloor St. ....	179	173	169	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Front St. ....	1,047	979	813	703	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland .....	51	215	122	47	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	443	455	451	434	.....	.....	9	10	9	9	.....	.....
Totals .....	12,324	13,762	11,584	8,888	904	37	1,157	2,609	835	612	6	1,494

**REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS****FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 1st, 1920.**

Reports from the Government Employment Bureaus to the Provincial Department of Labour again show increasing activity, 10,410 placements being made during the four weeks ending May 1st. This represents a weekly average of 2,603, an increase of 430 over the average for the preceding period.

The following table shows the work of each office. In all 13,481 applications for regular work, that is, work expected to continue at least one week, were received. This is at the average rate of 3,370 per week, a decrease of 146 from the average of the preceding period.

At the same time the demand for help continues on the upward trend, 16,371 vacancies being notified to the bureaus during the period under review, representing an average weekly demand of 4,093, which is 722 above the average of the preceding five weeks. The excess of demand over supply is most noticeable in women's work, in which 2,609 vacancies were notified and only 1,157 applications for work were received. The greatest requirements were in the domestic services and factory work, especially the textile industry. In men's work increasing activity is noted in agriculture, building and construction, general labour, railway construction and shipping and longshore work.

Of the 13,481 applicants for work 12,324 were men. Employment was found for 79.5 per cent. of the men and 53.4 per cent. of the women. Corresponding figures for the preceding period were 62.3 per cent. and 54.6 per cent.

For casual work, that is, employment of less than one week's duration, there were 1,076 applicants, and 1,531 positions were reported filled, 1,494 being filled by women.

Through the Provincial Clearance System, linking up the 36 employment offices of Ontario, 788 transfers were effected during this period. The zones into which this flow of labour was most noted are: Niagara Falls, receiving 191; Welland, 71; Windsor, 16; Sault Ste. Marie, 185; Sudbury, 145; and Timmins, 148. Interprovincial Clearance accounted for 116 transfers out of and 208 transfers into Ontario. The men shipped into Ontario were distributed as follows: Port Arthur zone, 156; Sudbury zone, 45; North Bay zone, 7.

Shortly after the signing of the Armistice a co-operative plan was evolved between the Employment Service of Canada and the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, whereby the Information and Service Branch of the latter department would have representatives in each Government Employment Bureau throughout Ontario and the other Provinces of the Dominion who assisted in the re-establishment of the returned men. The plan of co-operation has proved quite satisfactory, but it is now felt that the purposes for which the information and service was organized have been accomplished, and as a result, all representatives of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment are being withdrawn from the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus on or before June 30th, 1920. This will not in any way alter the Employment Bureau's policy of preference and special consideration for returned soldiers.

The following Employment Bureaus are being closed on May 31st, as it is felt that they have achieved the objects for which they were opened:

Cornwall-Brockville-Lindsay, Ottawa (Dalhousie St.), Toronto (Bloor Street), Galt-Stratford-Welland.

The remaining thirty-seven offices of the Ontario Employment Service will continue to be operated under the direction of the Hon. Mr. Rollo, Minister of Labour.

## REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

Following is the report of the Department of Labour for the month ending June 15th, including the report of the Ontario Government Employment Bureaus:

During the month eight of the Provincial Employment Bureaus, those at Cornwall, Brockville, Galt, Lindsay, Owen Sound, Stratford, Toronto (Bloor St.), and Welland, were closed. These offices were opened to assist in re-establishing the large number of returned men who enlisted in each of the districts. They have been operated in co-operation with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and their closing is simultaneous with the winding up of the Information and Service Branch of that Department.

## REPORT OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDING MAY 29th, 1920.

Reports from the Government Employment Bureaus to the Ontario Department of Labour during the four weeks ending May 29th show a slight decrease in activity as compared with the preceding four weeks. Regular placements, that is, placements in employment expected to continue at least one week, totalled 9,815, a weekly average of 2,454, which represents a decrease of 149 from the average of the preceding period.

Applications and re-applications for work numbered 12,092, an average of 3,023 per week, 347 less than the average of the preceding four weeks. The number of applications reported each week has, with slight exceptions, steadily declined since the week ending January 10th.

The demand for help reached a peak during the week ending May 1st, and steadily declined during the succeeding four weeks, for which period 14,903 vacancies were notified by employers. This represents a weekly average of 3,226, a decrease of 867 from the weekly average of the preceding four weeks. Fewer vacancies for men were reported in the metal trades, manufacture of vehicles, commercial and clerical work, domestic and personal services and agriculture. The demand for women textile workers was also somewhat easier. Increasing activity was most felt in railway construction.

Of the 12,092 applicants for work, 10,939 were men. Employment was found for 83.1 per cent. of the men and 62.9 per cent. of the women. Corresponding figures for the preceding period were 79.5 per cent. and 53.4 per cent.

In addition to the above, 1,531 casual placements were made. "Casual" refers to employment of less than one week's duration.

Through the Provincial Clearance System 650 transfers of labour were made to other parts of the Province. These were largely absorbed by the districts of Niagara Falls, Sudbury, Timmins, Cobalt, Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie. Interprovincial clearance accounted for 174 transfers to other Provinces and 428 transfers into Ontario. The majority of the latter were for railway construction and lumbering in Port Arthur district.



Summary for Four Weeks ending May 29th, 1920.

Offices.	MEN'S DEPARTMENT.						WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.					
	Applications and Re-Applications during the period.	Vacancies during the period.	Referred to Vacancies	Placements.			Applications and Re-Applications during the period.	Vacancies during the period.	Referred to Vacancies	Placements.		
				Regular.	Transfers.	Casual.				Regular.	Transfers.	Casual.
Belleville .....	109	119	119	109	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
Brantford .....	95	96	103	95	.....	11	9	16	9	9	.....	13
Brockville .....	39	37	41	41	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham .....	254	254	254	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt .....	179	239	187	165	14	.....	3	3	3	2	.....	.....
Cornwall .....	48	48	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort William .....	549	434	578	377	20	4	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galt .....	35	19	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guelph .....	213	210	205	164	.....	.....	8	30	8	8	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	495	560	538	498	.....	.....	125	208	97	56	.....	199
Kingston .....	235	240	233	226	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kitchener .....	150	205	150	150	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
Lindsay .....	40	54	44	44	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
London .....	207	204	201	172	16	.....	64	72	51	43	.....	31
Niagara Falls .....	27	191	142	26	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
North Bay .....	286	296	296	148	138	.....	2	2	2	.....	2	.....
Orillia .....	66	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa .....	103	153	116	103	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa .....	489	379	491	293	138	.....	67	92	42	28	.....	82
Owen Sound .....	50	45	54	52	.....	.....	3	1	3	3	.....	.....
Pembroke .....	100	57	98	51	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough .....	198	138	193	136	26	.....	11	17	12	6	.....	.....
Port Arthur .....	636	1,017	634	563	.....	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia .....	85	86	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie .....	1,014	1,170	1,014	1,014	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
St. Catharines .....	265	376	198	160	.....	.....	21	571	18	12	.....	.....
St. Thomas .....	115	122	119	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stratford .....	35	37	42	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	808	1,007	1,069	644	162	11	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
Timmins .....	308	466	508	266	42	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....
Toronto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial .....	1,694	1,941	959	533	54	12	91	221	59	51	.....	.....
Farm .....	375	244	261	249	.....	.....	91	215	114	100	.....	.....
Clerical .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	279	303	222	.....	.....
Domestic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	791	161	158	.....	1,078
Professional .....	114	58	124	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handicap .....	78	64	64	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloor Street .....	160	158	164	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47 King St. W. ....	831	921	713	631	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland .....	38	144	67	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	416	489	430	415	.....	.....	13	14	13	13	.....	.....
Totals .....	10,939	12,343	10,649	8,266	822	47	1,153	2,560	909	725	21,403	.....

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the month of April, 1920.

County	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	16	88,680	85,113	3,567
Brant .....	8	5,027	4,227	800
Bruce .....	6	3,796	3,796	.....
Carleton .....	7	6,993	6,543	450
Ottawa City .....	14	803	803	.....
Dufferin .....	4	1,121	871	250
Elgin .....	7	6,820	4,208	2,612
Essex .....	24	142,421	104,626	37,795
Frontenac .....	18	45,363	42,675	2,688
Grey .....	14	4,475	3,475	1,000
Haldimand .....	8	8,021	3,746	4,275
Halton .....	3	1,547	310	1,237
Hastings .....	19	15,701	11,101	4,600
Huron .....	4	3,842	3,842	.....
Kenora .....	1	50	50	.....
Kent .....	5	1,223	1,223	.....
Lambton .....	7	1,495	1,495	.....
Lanark .....	4	3,156	2,506	650
Leeds and Grenville .....	25	14,758	10,376	4,382
Lennox and Addington .....	6	3,102	1,304	1,798
Lincoln .....	20	16,524	15,859	665
Manitoulin .....	1	650	.....	650
Middlesex .....	9	2,194	2,194	.....
London City .....	14	234,625	234,625	.....
Muskoka .....	1	320	.....	320
Nipissing .....	2	75	75	.....
Norfolk .....	4	1,427	1,427	.....
Northumberland and Durham .....	7	6,945	3,793	3,152
Ontario .....	7	10,453	8,673	1,780
Oxford .....	5	9,303	3,423	5,880
Parry Sound .....	4	409	409	.....
Peel .....	2	85	85	.....
Perth .....	10	5,256	3,806	1,450
Peterboro' .....	17	9,675	5,775	3,900
Prescott and Russell .....	3	2,268	1,193	1,075
Prince Edward .....	4	3,015	2,115	900
Rainy River .....	6	3,560	3,360	200
Renfrew .....	11	8,198	5,396	2,802
Simcoe .....	28	51,184	11,753	39,431
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	6	6,558	2,858	3,700
Sudbury .....	7	846	846	.....
Temiskaming .....	7	925	885	40
Thunder Bay .....	18	4,900	4,475	425
Victoria and Haliburton .....	4	157	157	.....
Waterloo .....	13	3,743	3,543	200
Welland .....	11	15,941	9,989	5,952
Wellington .....	9	2,613	1,423	1,190
Wentworth .....	6	11,519	4,944	6,575
Hamilton City .....	33	8,440	6,707	1,733
York .....	20	8,263	5,013	3,250
Toronto City .....	200	140,827	131,170	9,657
Totals .....	689	929,292	768,216	161,031

SUMMARY OF FIRES IN ONTARIO BY MONTHS, WITH TABLE OF FIRES FOR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Month	1918					1919					1920				
	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance \$	No. of Fires	Loss \$	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance \$			
January .....	1,025	1,619,214	1,240,812	378,402	752	746,212	553,120	193,092	968	1,111,243	808,104	303,139			
February .....	905	927,914	682,236	245,678	734	548,828	396,981	151,847	828	1,152,950	721,390	431,560			
March .....	851	836,746	648,450	188,296	875	887,630	703,593	184,037	919	889,203	633,443	255,760			
April .....	979	1,799,347	1,440,310	359,037	800	889,082	698,014	191,068	689	929,292	768,261	161,031			
May .....	934	1,191,407	854,529	336,878	718	823,608	670,811	152,797							
June .....	930	997,649	633,760	363,889	905	918,343	716,871	201,472							
July .....	771	1,289,004	883,010	405,994	892	1,028,833	636,729	392,104							
August .....	1,089	1,418,210	1,054,985	363,225	855	1,509,965	441,840	1,068,125							
September .....	492	400,278	290,245	110,033	720	931,918	621,825	310,093							
October .....	575	3,756,001	841,687	2,914,314	572	493,311	328,923	164,388							
November .....	593	840,038	632,355	207,683	691	742,961	595,092	147,869							
December .....	596	597,432	472,958	124,474	882	993,541	593,759	399,789							
Total for year ...	9,740	15,673,240	9,675,337	5,997,903	9,396	10,514,232	6,957,558	3,556,674							
Total for four } months	3,760	5,183,221	4,011,808	1,171,413	3,161	3,071,752	2,351,708	720,044	3,404	4,082,688	2,931,198	1,151,490			



## STATEMENT II.

Analysis of Causes of Fire for month of April, 1920.

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Not Covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	16	7,921	5,071	2,850
2	Conflagration .....				
3	Electricity .....	54	55,410	45,362	10,048
4	Explosions .....	9	7,411	3,106	4,305
5	Exposure .....	34	7,767	6,719	1,050
6	Fireworks, Fire-crackers, Balloons, etc. ....				
7	Friction .....	2	1,790	1,790	
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	19	10,530	6,608	3,922
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	11	4,529	3,939	590
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	13	12,842	12,842	
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	1	20	20	
12	Incendiarism .....	8	10,003	4,608	5,395
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....				
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	18	29,547	24,402	5,445
15	Matches .....	77	11,968	8,225	3,743
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	4	1,888	666	1,222
17	Open Fires .....	4	2,203	2,103	100
18	Open Lights .....	27	5,724	4,374	1,350
19	Petroleum and its Products .....	38	22,717	17,172	5,545
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	9	2,595	1,695	900
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.) ..	36	66,230	63,406	2,824
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....				
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....	62	55,421	13,289	42,132
24	Spontaneous Combustion) .....	4	12,761	11,682	1,079
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....				
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their Pipes ..	75	29,404	23,462	5,942
27	Unknown .....	97	458,757	400,258	58,499
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	71	111,854	107,464	4,390
	Total .....	689	929,292	768,261	161,031

## STATEMENT III.

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by fire, month of April, 1920.

Cause No.	Class of Property.	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats .....	6	1,384	1,384	
52	Barns (farm only) .....	30	39,039	22,574	16,465
53	Buildings in course of construction ....	1	21	21	
54	Churches .....	5	2,511	2,511	
55	Club Houses .....	1	125	125	
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles ..				
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods ..				
58	Dwellings .....	435	157,973	112,573	45,400
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....				
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....				

STATEMENT III.—*Continued.*

Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire, month of April, 1920.

Cause No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Loss not covered by Insurance
61	Garages .....	14	6,829	5,330	1,499
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.	15	5,664	5,624	40
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	2	35	35	.....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	20	6,269	6,269	.....
65	" (Summer only) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	Mercantile Stores .....	70	161,284	151,748	9,536
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	12	1,360	790	570
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards ....	38	147,917	100,588	47,329
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums.	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric ....	7	98,019	97,819	200
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries..	6	288,263	255,445	32,818
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	16	6,055	2,700	3,355
75	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	2	5,489	2,125	3,364
76	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Ice Houses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	9	1,055	600	455
	Total .....	689	929,292	768,261	161,031

## APRIL FIRE RECORD

Although the number of fires in April, 1920 (689), was less than in April, 1919 (800), the month's aggregate loss is heavier, chiefly due to the serious fire at the London Collegiate. With this exception, April, 1920, was a normal month.

## CHIEF FIRE LOSSES FOR APRIL, 1920

County or District	Risk	Town or City	Amount of Loss	Cause
Algoma District.....	Railway risk (Canadian National Ry.)	Horne Payne	\$ 80,000	28
Essex County .....	Store (R. H. & J. Dowler).....	Windsor....	56,200	21
Frontenac .....	Retail store (Newman & Shaw).....	Kingston....	27,634	3
London City.....	Collegiate Institute .....	London .....	215,000	27
Simcoe County ... ..	Machine shop (McCabe Brothers).....	Tottenham..	35,000	22

## NOTE.

In this month's BULLETIN we are publishing the full fire record for the year 1919. This will also be issued in pamphlet form, and copies may be had on application to the Fire Marshal, 153 University Avenue, Toronto.

## DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL TREASURER

### FIRE WASTE ANALYSIS FOR 1919

We are now able to give a full and complete analysis of our registers for the year 1919.

There are not many striking features or events of outstanding importance that are not well known. Nevertheless, it may be advisable, and we believe it to be wise, to recite them in convenient form, so that in future years the record may be readily turned to and possibly profited by.

At the outset, it may be well to place on record the one outstanding fact that the year 1919 compares most favourably with any of its predecessors. It was probably the lowest in the aggregate of the fire waste, and consequently the best the Fire Insurance Companies have ever had.

Considering the enormously increased value of everything in real and personal property, and of the increase in population by reason of the re-habilitation of the large army of returned soldiers, the year can only be looked upon as unusually and unexpectedly favourable.

Nevertheless, with due regard to the unquestioned conditions that have prevailed, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, a fire waste of over ten million dollars is too large to be looked upon with equanimity.

To maintain our partially restored prestige of having a normal fire waste will demand the most earnest untiring efforts of all interested in fire prevention, and the incentive to secure whole-hearted co-operation is surely found in the statements that follow. We should not rest here, but should aim at making the Province eminent as having a low fire waste and correspondingly low insurance rates. It can be done if common, ordinary care is appreciated and practised.



Statement showing the number of fires in the Province of Ontario, with the estimated amounts of losses suffered and amounts covered by insurance for the year 1919.

County.	No. Fires	Loss	Insurance Loss	Loss not covered by Insurance
		\$	\$	\$
Algoma .....	158	188,884	126,100	62,784
Brant .....	169	76,706	61,658	15,048
Bruce .....	115	159,317	113,253	46,064
Carleton .....	99	226,645	162,784	63,861
Ottawa City .....	316	206,753	187,280	19,473
Dufferin .....	33	46,142	24,496	21,646
Elgin .....	151	145,091	91,408	53,683
Essex .....	237	338,144	218,691	119,453
Frontenac .....	157	107,128	77,633	29,495
Grey .....	133	152,202	87,692	64,510
Haldimand .....	59	60,701	46,006	14,695
Halton .....	58	70,589	45,500	25,089
Hastings .....	240	234,795	138,051	96,744
Huron .....	113	114,727	80,487	34,240
Kenora .....	24	27,728	20,672	7,056
Kent .....	167	228,135	167,243	60,892
Lambton .....	171	104,965	65,752	39,213
Lanark .....	66	57,093	28,863	28,230
Leeds and Grenville .....	234	119,578	80,729	38,849
Lennox and Addington .....	58	28,332	14,733	13,599
Lincoln .....	135	155,739	117,102	38,637
Manitoulin .....	10	31,706	18,659	13,047
Middlesex .....	110	66,603	40,039	26,564
London City .....	179	102,708	78,199	24,509
Muskoka .....	54	46,938	36,387	10,551
Nipissing .....	87	174,846	111,054	63,792
Norfolk .....	83	241,364	144,862	96,502
Northumberland and Durham .....	186	113,031	71,958	41,073
Ontario .....	148	196,013	118,071	77,942
Oxford .....	117	128,989	84,090	44,899
Parry Sound .....	42	41,438	22,622	18,816
Peel .....	73	72,664	41,561	31,103
Perth .....	104	93,737	54,714	39,023
Peterboro' .....	162	100,910	57,120	43,790
Prescott and Russell .....	102	200,302	97,828	102,474
Prince Edward .....	75	40,200	25,054	15,146
Rainy River .....	28	41,390	18,103	13,287
Renfrew .....	128	349,345	269,287	80,058
Simcoe .....	297	647,793	534,719	113,074
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	157	146,239	69,710	76,529
Sudbury .....	105	291,357	205,726	85,631
Temiskaming .....	133	366,945	234,229	132,716
Thunder Bay .....	199	675,510	575,463	100,047
Victoria and Haliburton .....	107	59,160	32,170	26,990
Waterloo .....	140	151,037	104,664	46,373
Welland .....	219	1,081,763	149,489	932,274
Wellington .....	145	73,601	46,490	27,111
Wentworth .....	77	82,448	33,000	49,448
Hamilton City .....	447	260,796	205,203	55,593
York .....	253	273,149	183,944	89,205
Toronto City .....	2,536	1,522,856	1,337,010	185,846
Totals .....	9,396	10,514,232	6,957,558	3,556,674

## Counties and cities showing substantial reduction in the fire loss for 1919.

	1918		1919	
	No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
		\$		\$
Algoma .....	140	590,782	158	188,884
Halton .....	71	153,658	58	70,589
Hastings .....	271	3,177,094	240	234,795
Kenora .....	33	189,023	24	27,728
Lanark .....	85	123,229	66	57,093
Leeds and Grenville .....	207	665,824	234	119,578
Middlesex .....	142	116,648	110	66,603
London .....	242	192,359	179	102,708
Northumberland and Durham .....	192	163,775	186	113,031
Oxford .....	113	196,005	117	128,989
Parry Sound .....	73	121,330	42	41,438
Peel .....	81	355,952	73	72,664
Perth .....	142	184,042	104	93,737
Peterboro .....	186	358,162	162	100,910
Rainy River .....	40	118,312	28	31,390
Renfrew .....	163	1,093,679	128	349,345
Victoria and Haliburton .....	136	93,616	107	59,160
Wellington .....	172	351,012	145	73,601
York .....	247	345,454	253	273,149
Toronto .....	2,465	2,540,402	2,536	1,522,856

## Counties and cities showing substantial increase in the fire loss for 1919.

	1918		1919	
	No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
		\$		\$
Bruce .....	132	99,871	115	159,317
Carleton .....	108	143,746	99	226,645
Essex .....	309	183,163	237	338,144
Huron .....	128	50,086	113	114,727
Kent .....	168	122,610	167	228,135
Nipissing .....	122	102,983	87	174,846
Norfolk .....	75	87,088	83	241,364
Prescott and Russell .....	122	114,579	102	200,302
Simcoe .....	325	464,737	297	647,793
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	151	61,090	157	146,239
Sudbury .....	111	224,428	105	291,357
Timiskaming .....	126	191,436	133	366,945
Thunder Bay .....	169	139,893	199	675,510
Welland .....	193	595,168	219	1,081,763

## Analysis of Causes of Fire for Year, 1919

Cause No.	Cause	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Amount Paid	Not Covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
1	Chimneys, Flues, Cupolas and Stacks, over-heated or defective .....	345	203,694	139,049	64,645
2	Conflagration .....	10	326,360	190,471	135,889
3	Electricity .....	568	463,212	368,745	94,467
4	Explosions .....	166	156,176	109,811	46,365
5	Exposure .....	570	546,097	360,843	185,254
6	Fireworks, Fire-crackers, Balloons, etc..	18	4,518	4,151	367
7	Friction .....	45	1,568,516	726,611	841,905
8	Gas—Natural and Artificial .....	187	69,943	55,247	14,696
9	Hot Ashes and Coals .....	134	34,844	21,740	13,104
10	Hot Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, Asphalt, Ignition of .....	82	31,792	17,464	14,328
11	Hot or Molten Metal .....	13	2,306	2,081	225
12	Incendiarism .....	117	203,147	127,552	75,595
13	Lightning—Buildings Rodded .....	2	22	22	.....
14	Lightning—Buildings not Rodded .....	1,102	506,885	294,107	212,778
15	Matches .....	1,148	361,032	261,940	99,092
16	Miscellaneous—Cause known but not classified .....	76	29,156	9,927	19,229
17	Open Fires .....	68	27,660	23,711	3,949
18	Open Lights .....	355	51,201	40,556	10,645
19	Petroleum and its Products .....	399	242,355	177,585	64,770
20	Rubbish and Litter .....	50	16,408	13,898	2,510
21	Smoking (Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, etc.)	433	258,863	202,295	56,568
22	Sparks, arising from combustion (excluding No. 23) .....	737	1,045,315	777,533	267,782
23	Sparks on Roofs, from whatever source (excluding No. 22) .....				
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	142	493,227	374,914	118,313
25	Steam and Hot Water Pipes .....	10	7,040	5,360	1,680
26	Stoves, Furnaces, Boilers and their Pipes	991	968,591	680,853	287,738
27	Unknown .....	1,628	2,895,872	1,971,092	924,780
28	Unclassified (temporarily) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....		9,396	10,514,232	6,957,558	3,556,674

## CAUSES

Comparison of some Leading Causes of Fires for years 1918 and 1919

Causes showing Substantial Reduction

Cause No.	Cause	1918		1919	
		No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
2	Conflagration .....	30	661,059	10	326,360
3	Electricity .....	463	667,938	568	463,212
4	Explosions .....	222	341,164	166	156,176
10	Hot Grease .....	79	158,682	82	31,792
12	Incendiarism .....	83	343,409	117	203,147
15	Matches .....	991	552,404	1,148	361,032
16	Miscellaneous .....	99	2,825,764	76	29,156
18	Open Lights .....	442	104,825	355	51,201
21	Smoking .....	416	368,988	433	258,863
24	Spontaneous Combustion .....	156	1,407,295	142	493,227
26	Stoves .....	1,068	1,388,663	991	968,591
27	Unknown .....	1,574	3,378,769	1,628	2,895,872



## Causes showing Substantial Increase

Cause No.	Cause	1918		1919	
		No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
5	Exposure .....	776	120,726	570	546,097
7	Friction.....	51	337,627	45	1,568,516
22-23	Sparks .....	878	776,414	737	1,045,315

## Classification of Properties Destroyed or Damaged by Fire for year 1919.

Class No.	Class of Property	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss	Insurance Paid	Loss not covered by Insurance
			\$	\$	\$
51	Apartment Houses, Rooming Houses, Flats .....	61	65,247	53,225	12,022
52	Barns (farm only) .....	744	1,189,906	632,169	557,737
53	Buildings in course of construction ....	8	6,399	5,809	590
54	Churches .....	67	153,948	108,555	45,393
55	Club Houses .....	16	11,098	9,598	1,500
56	Coal, Coal and Wood Yards, Trestles ...	16	40,521	10,487	30,034
57	Cordwood, Logs, Lumber, Bark in Woods ...	4	2,673	2,640	33
58	Dwellings .....	5,804	1,753,333	1,174,862	578,471
59	Elevators and Grain Warehouses .....	21	1,237,731	379,193	858,538
60	Exhibition Buildings, Rinks, Amusement Parks, Racetracks .....	8	3,440	980	2,460
61	Garages .....	149	206,234	127,846	78,388
62	Automobiles, Motor Cars, Motor Trucks.	221	68,943	27,442	41,501
63	Halls, Lodge Rooms, Assembly Halls, Fire Halls .....	14	984	984	.....
64	Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	98	63,315	36,585	26,730
65	" (Summer only) .....	17	32,006	22,932	9,074
66	Lumber in Mill Yards and Wholesale and Retail Yards .....	16	59,404	55,985	3,419
67	Mercantile Stores .....	988	2,312,623	1,644,506	668,117
68	Office and Bank Buildings .....	61	65,283	48,854	16,429
69	Manufacturing and Special Hazards ....	450	2,441,124	2,028,235	412,889
70	Prisons, Reformatories, Gaols, Asylums.	9	2,659	2,099	560
71	Railway Risks—Steam and Electric ...	99	275,633	216,010	59,523
72	Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Libraries...	79	61,923	38,062	23,861
73	Steamers, Tugs, Vessels, Dredges, Yachts, Stables, Sheds, Outhouses (not farm risks) .....	24	26,421	25,280	1,141
74	Theatres, Moving Picture Houses .....	322	164,390	91,326	73,064
75	Miscellaneous—Such as Bridges, Threshing Outfits, Stone Crushers, Ice houses, Evaporators, Mining Risks .....	28	35,583	23,045	12,538
76		81	233,511	190,849	42,662
	Total .....	9,396	10,514,232	6,957,558	3,556,674

## CLASSES

Comparison of the Fire Loss of 1918 and 1919 by Classes of Risk  
Classes showing Substantial Reduction

Cause No.	Class of Property	1918		1919	
		No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
55	Club Houses.....	7	146,410	16	11,098
57	Cordwood, etc.....	12	378,483	4	2,673
61	Garages .....	91	335,799	149	206,234
63	Halls .....	32	38,627	14	984
64	Hotels .....	110	320,364	98	63,315
69	Manufacturing .....	486	7,565,322	450	2,441,124
71	Railway Risks .....	133	383,820	90	275,533
72	Schools .....	84	137,450	79	61,923
73	Steamers .....	26	82,768	24	26,421
74	Stables, Sheds, etc. ....	325	217,067	322	164,390

## Classes showing Substantial Increases

Cause No.	Class of Property	1918		1919	
		No. of Fires	Loss	No. of Fires	Loss
51	Apartment Houses.....	44	18,190	61	65,247
54	Churches.....	75	69,363	67	153,948
59	Elevators .....	18	73,122	21	1,237,731
62	Automobiles.....	138	22,696	221	68,943
65	Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses .....	.....	.....	17	32,006
66	Lumber .....	10	14,680	16	59,404

## CHIEF FIRES OF THE YEAR 1919.

As a matter of interest, there follows a list of the chief fires of the year, divided in sections, according to amount of loss, and the only comment we make is that fifty-five fires (a little more than one-half of one per cent. of the total number for the year) in excess of \$20,000 each contribute over four million dollars to the total, or about forty per cent. of the whole.

## FIRES OVER \$500,000.

Aug. 9 Port Colborne Elevator, estimated ..... \$800,000

## FIRES BETWEEN \$250,000 AND \$500,000.

April 27 Canada Wire and Cable Co., Toronto ..... \$258,407  
 May 25 Imperial Steel & Wire Co., Collingwood ..... 347,421  
 2 fires ..... \$605,828

## FIRES BETWEEN \$100,000 and \$250,000.

Jan. 2	Superior Elevator Company, Fort William .....	\$123,551
Mar. 24	Black's Elevator, Fort William .....	126,668
April 6	Smythe Grocery, Windsor .....	132,192
June 26	Gillies Saw Mill, Braeside .....	189,050
Sept. 19	Mercantile Stores, Port Rowan .....	135,279
Sept. 23	Mercantile Stores, Toronto .....	182,501
Nov. 13	Car Barns, Fort William .....	153,575
7 fires .....		\$1,042,816

## FIRES BETWEEN \$50,000 AND \$100,000.

Feb. 19	Elevator, Port Arthur .....	\$54,850
Mar. 23	Mercantile Stores, Midland .....	57,774
Mar. 27	Hotel, Sudbury .....	57,075
Mar. 13	Exhibition (Y.M.C.A. Canteen), Toronto .....	56,673
June 22	Foundry (McDougal & Co.), Galt .....	56,435
July 26	Flour Mill (Knechtel & Co.), Hanover .....	52,245
July 30	Retail Stores, Casselman .....	69,743
Sept. 11	Metal Workers (Dowsley Spring), Chatham .....	53,610
Oct. 1	Furniture Factory (Canada Furniture), Wiarton .....	68,768
Dec. 16	Wholesale Warehouse (Gamble-Robinson), Sault Ste. Marie .....	51,905
Dec. 30	Retail Stores (Lalonde's), Cochrane .....	53,995
Dec. 16	Glass Works Storage, Toronto .....	89,481
13 fires .....		\$722,554

## FIRES BETWEEN \$20,000 AND \$50,000.

Jan. 30	British Chemical Company, Trenton .....	\$46,900
Jan. 15	Retail Stores, Little Current .....	26,453
Jan. 19	Retail Store (Perlmutter & Nathanson), Iroquois Falls .....	31,364
Feb. 7	Wood Working Factory (Hunts), Toronto .....	24,954
Feb. 19	Wood Working Factory (Symphonola), Toronto .....	21,262
Mar. 19	Retail Stores (DeRosier Block), Sudbury .....	30,659
April 27	Queen St. Methodist Church, Kingston .....	22,686
April 13	Wood Working Factory (Beck Mfg. Co.), London .....	23,416
May 17	C.P.R. Freight Shed and Rolling Stock, Mattawa .....	20,525
May 8	M. J. O'Brien, Ltd., Factory, Renfrew .....	28,278
May 15	Temiskaming, Retail Stores, S. Porcupine .....	31,483
June 17	Briggs and Turivas, Trenton .....	33,000
June 13	Jasperson's Brick and Tile Plant, Coatsworth .....	21,245
June 2	Retail Stores, Embrun .....	38,393
June 22	Ross' Garage, Hamilton .....	22,048
July 26	Hunter Barn, E. Garafraxa .....	21,150
July 3	Barry, Hollinger & Dunn, Mining Plant, Boston Creek .....	45,130
Aug. 11	Retail Store (Perlmutter & Nathanson), Porquis Junction .....	20,724
Aug. 8	Retail Stores (Reeb Block), Port Colborne .....	27,072
Sept. 28	Dwelling, W. D. Cargill, Bruce .....	35,811
Oct. 12	Georgian Bay Milling Co., Thornbury .....	22,000
Oct. 11	Simcoe Methodist Church, Simcoe .....	41,153
Oct. 16	Stratford Flax Company, Stratford .....	25,390
Oct. 28	McGibbon Lumber Co.'s Saw Mill, Penetanguishene .....	27,826
Nov. 27	Retail Stores (McDougals, Ltd.), Ottawa .....	27,219
Nov. 4	American Auto Knitter Co., Walkerville .....	20,500
Nov. 24	Retail Store (Askers'), Haileybury .....	38,798



Nov. 14	Wholesale and Retail Store (Jno. Lennox & Co.), Hamilton .....	29,805
Dec. 23	Webster Citizen-Ice Co., Dunnville .....	25,000
Dec. 26	Canada Towing and Wrecking Co., Port Arthur .....	25,000
Dec. 10	Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Barns, Stamford Tp. ..	29,000
Dec. 9	White Goods Factory (Ladies' Apparel), Toronto .....	41,589
32 fires .....		\$925,863

## SUMMARY.

		No.	
Fires of between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 .....		1	\$800,000
" " 250,000 and 500,000 .....		2	605,828
" " 100,000 and 250,000 .....		7	1,042,816
" " 50,000 and 100,000 .....		13	722,524
" " 20,000 and 50,000 .....		32	925,863
		55	\$4,097,031

The largest recorded fire of the year was in the Port Colborne Elevator, and the amount of damage set against it in our register is \$800,000—this amount is merely an estimate. As explained in the September "Public Service Bulletin," this disaster was not a fire in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but is included so that our statistical record might not be challenged as to completeness, as it might be if the incident had not been included.

The obvious lesson to be learned from this statement is that effort should be concentrated on the means to obviate the "big fire." We have always had, and will doubtless continue to have, the big costly fire until the protection by Automatic Sprinklers becomes more generally adopted. But that is another story!

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 RECENT PBLICATIONS

Department of Agriculture:—Circular No. 27—Transferring of Bees.  
 Third Municipal Bulletin:—Municipal Statistics.  
 Workmen's Compensation Board Report for 1919.  
 Fruit Branch Circular:—Preserving Early Fruits and Vegetables.  
 Fortieth Annual Report Beekeepers' Association.







Duplex  
Pressboard  
Pamphlet  
Binder  
Gaylord Bros.  
Makers  
Syracuse, N. Y.  
PAT. JAN. 21, 1908

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